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## ATTEMPT MADE TO AMEND VOLSTEAD "BONE DRY" BILL

Mr. Hill Would Give Attorney-General Control—Mr. Volstead Means to Free Patent Medicines of Beer and Wine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Frequent verbal clashes over the proposal to place enforcement of the National Prohibition Act in the hands of the Attorney-General enlivened the hearings on the Volstead bone dry bill yesterday before the House Judiciary Committee.

John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, who wants a revival of the saloon, precipitated a general debate when he sought to have the committee amend the Volstead bill by substituting a provision under which the Attorney-General would have entire execution of all portions of the enforcement law which do not directly relate to the raising of revenue.

"What you are trying to propose to this committee would simply serve to paralyze enforcement of the law," Andrew J. Volstead (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, declared sharply after Mr. Hill had read his amendment.

Other Amendments Sought

Other amendments to the Volstead bill were sought by representatives from the great drug and perfumery concerns of the country who want the door left wide open for unrestricted importation of liquor for non-beverage uses.

Another incident during the hearings that served to attract notice came earlier in the day when Mr. Volstead, growing impatient at arguments in favor of unrestricted importations, warned that he intended to stop the use of wine and alcohol in proprietary medicines. He charged that most of the patent medicines on the market "are nothing but disguised booze being sold as medicine."

The witness on the stand was H. R. Thompson, representing the Proprietary Association, who asked that wine and alcohol used as proprietary medicines be exempted from the provisions of the bill.

"No wine," Mr. Volstead declared emphatically. "I tell you I don't mean you to have any wine." Among others who appeared before the committee were Charles D. Joyce, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Thomas E. Burton, representing the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association. They declared themselves unalterably opposed to certain provisions of the bill, chiefly those which placed additional restrictions on the procuring of alcohol and requiring it to be denatured or demedicated at bonded warehouses. If the bill is passed with those provisions in it, they told the committee it would simply bring ruin to the favoring extract business.

Perfumes Amendment

James Handy, representing the Manufacturing Perfumers Association of the United States, offered an amendment to the section limiting the supply and use of all liquors to the actual needs of non-beverage purposes by proposing the exemption of alcohol. If alcohol is denatured for preparation of perfumery, he declared, it is absolutely destroyed for beverage purposes. He told the committee he was "heartily in sympathy with efforts that are being made to stamp out the use of perfumery products as a beverage."

Members of the committee, discussing Mr. Hill's amendment, expressed strong opposition to it. Mr. Hill proposed that every function not directly connected with the collecting of revenues be turned over to the Attorney-General. He protested, however, that the Attorney-General should have nothing whatever to do with the revocation of licenses, a power that the Volstead bill proposes to bestow upon that official concurrently with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Volstead reiterated that arrests for violation of the law, investigations and reports should be made by agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau, while the Marylander, on the other hand, took the view that the Attorney-General should be designated as the officer in charge.

Smuggling Cases

"Who will have charge of smuggling cases, for instance, on the Canadian border, where thousands of cases are being reported?" he was asked.

"It's a disgrace that we can't stop this smuggling," replied Mr. Hill. "But it ought to be done by the Attorney-General."

"In that event you would have the post-office inspectors under the Attorney-General also?" C. Frank Reavis (R.), Representative from Nebraska, inquired. The Nebraskaan added that the congressional commission on reorganization of the government service, of which he is a member, was looking into the question of grouping all the secret agents of the government under a single service.

During the discussion Ira G. Hersey (R.), Representative from Maine, said that the Maine prohibition law was the most drastic in the country, yet the Attorney-General had nothing to do with its enforcement except in the way of prosecution.

"You aim to paralyze the enforce-

ment act when you take from the revenue officials the power to investigate and report on violations," Mr. Volstead cautioned. "If your amendment were written into this law, it would mean 10 years litigation to find out just how the law should be construed."

Validity of Amendment Reaffirmed

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The validity of the prohibition amendment was reaffirmed by the Supreme Court yesterday. All sections of the amendment now have been upheld by the court, thus making it certain that future attacks will be futile.

Specifically, the court held that the proposal of President Harding, while a Senator, requiring that the states must ratify the amendment within seven years to make it operative, does not void it. Attorneys for the liquor interests had contended that this requirement was unconstitutional and therefore invalidated the entire amendment.

## OPTIMISTIC FEELING PREVAILS IN BRITAIN

Negotiations, It Is Hoped, May Be Reopened This Week but Miners Must First Give Up Claim for National Pool

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The seventh week of the coal strike has opened with a more optimistic note, though as yet there is little in the way of concrete evidence to justify the hope that is readily expressed in many quarters that the country is nearly at the end of a disastrous struggle. The outstanding feature of the week-end is to be seen in the fact that the refusal of the National Union of Railwaymen and the transport workers to handle "blackleg" coal is not likely to develop into a general strike of these workers.

The expected strike of railwaymen in the Glasgow district has not materialized, and the Clyde dockers are in consequence expressing resentment which has called forth from them the paradoxical threat that if the railwaymen do not strike in support, the dockers will return to work. The members of these unions are, however, still refusing to handle imported coal, but the government is meeting the situation by the use of non-union labor for unloading it, and means will be found for its transportation. While the Miners Federation appreciates the support given by its partners in the triple alliance, Frank Hodgson, speaking of it, says: "It was a splendid gesture of sympathy, but it was too late."

He considers that the action of the railwaymen is mainly due to the victimization of some of their own members, who have been suspended for refusing to handle imported coal. As such, he says, it is apart from the vital dispute between the miners and the mine owners. He also deprecates the transport workers' strike on the grounds that it would likewise draw public attention away from the main issues. "We must keep the miners' fight in the foreground," he declared. Both he and Herbert Smith, acting president of the Miners Federation, have given evidence over the week-end that they are relying on the fact that the British public desires that justice be done to the miners.

In government circles there is still a firm determination to maintain the services of the community, and a high official expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the opinion that this determination will prove the deciding factor in the present dispute. It is hoped before the end of this week that definite steps will have been taken toward the reopening of negotiations, but before negotiations can be resumed, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the miners must abandon their demands for a national pool, which the government authorities stated would never be conceded.

## POLICY OF ECONOMY IN JAMAICA ADVISED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The need of caution and economy in public expenditure has been impressed on the government by a deputation from the Jamaica Industrial Association, headed by A. W. Farquharson, president of that body. He particularly pointed out the drop that has taken place in the price paid for the products of the island which are sent abroad, including sugar, coconuts, and coco, as well as bananas and drowood. The policy impressed on the government was that of conserving the industries already established instead of trying to start new industries. It was also argued that the insurance fund established to aid the island in an emergency should be increased.

In opening the Legislative Council, Governor Probyn showed that the government is alive to the need for a watchful economy for the present, although he expressed the view that the present position was due to temporary causes, and that toward the end of the year this island would be once more past its bad corner.

## EGYPTIAN PREMIER WILL VISIT ENGLAND

Adly Pasha Practically Completes Formation of Delegation to Go to London Despite Zaghlul Pasha's Opposition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Out of the tumult of denunciations and proclamations, to which the Egyptian populace has recently been subjected, there has now emerged a definite line of policy that bids fair to carry that country well clear of the personal and political antagonisms of her leaders toward the establishment of a satisfactory form of self-government.

The bitter conflict that has been going on between Adly Yeghen Pasha, duly appointed Prime Minister of Egypt, and Said Zaghlul Pasha, leader of the Nationalist group, composed of students and intelligentsia, has resulted in a victory for Adly Pasha, who has maintained his determination to visit England as head of the delegation that will place before the British Government proposals for the future government of Egypt.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters that Adly Pasha has practically completed the formation of his delegation, and will shortly leave Egypt for England. Zaghlul Pasha has flatly refused to have anything to do with Adly Pasha's delegation and this attitude, in conjunction with his extreme policy and opposition to the Sultan, has caused many of his followers to leave him, and it was stated that his influence in Egypt is daily growing less and less.

Hostility to the Sultan

This tends to eliminate the strongest group which is openly hostile to the Sultan. Zaghlul Pasha blames the Sultan, with what degree of truth is not known, with conniving at, if not actually instigating, Zaghlul Pasha's deportation from Egypt in March, 1919, which he claims was due to nothing but personal antagonism. Adly Pasha, on the other hand, while on friendly terms with the Sultan, sees troubled waters ahead as prime minister to the hereditary ruler of Egypt, in the fact the Sultan will in all probability resist a democratic form of government that must of necessity follow the granting of self-government.

Adly Pasha also claims that the Sultan is not Egyptian by upbringing, but it was pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor's representative that the same family has been the titular head of Egypt for over 100 years. This objection to the Sultan, The Christian Science Monitor's informant stated, renders the position more difficult than need be, as it is impossible for Great Britain to do otherwise than support him, owing to the fact that he is the duly recognized head of Islam in that country. By reason of this support, he is looked upon as the protégé of Great Britain, which, the authority pointed out, does not tend to increase his popularity with the rank and file of the Egyptians.

A Solution Looked For

However, it is sincerely hoped in official circles that now that Adly Pasha has asserted himself to the extent of forming his own delegation when he arrives in London, it is confidently expected that there will soon be found a suitable line of action acceptable to both the Egyptian and British governments.

The fact that five members of the proposed delegation were members of the original delegation that visited England under the presidency of Zaghlul Pasha is looked upon by the British authorities as a good augury for its future. Notwithstanding the fact that all five were supporters of Zaghlul Pasha in the past, they now clearly see that his extreme policy can never bring content to their country, and therefore they have definitely separated from him and are heartily supporting Adly Pasha in his endeavor to obtain for Egypt some satisfactory form of self-government.

PROTESTS ON HIGHER TELEPHONE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mississippi.—From every corner of Mississippi come protests against the action of the Railroad Commission in giving the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company the right to increase rates about 25 per cent. Gov. Leo M. Russell, Attorney-General Frank Robertson and other state officials are receiving many telegrams and letters of condemnation and demands that injunction proceedings be instituted at once to prevent the increased rate being put in effect. Mass meetings have been held in some of the larger towns of the State, where strong resolutions have been adopted demanding the resignation of the two railroad commissioners who voted for the increase. At Pelahatchie, Rankin County, a prosperous town of about 1000 inhabitants, 20 miles east of Jackson, 95 per cent of the telephone subscribers met and agreed to discontinue their telephones rather than pay the increased rate.

## NEWS SUMMARY

According to Paris advices there will be an allied conference on the Upper Silesian crisis after the resumption of parliamentary sittings. Mr. Briand's return to Mr. Lloyd George has strengthened his hands and will rally the Chamber to him. Nothing less than war in the balance, with organized fighting between Poland and Germany and France on the side of Poland. An obvious move would be the occupation of the Ruhr. It is possible, however, the situation may be straightened out when the premiers meet. Moreover, the French warning to Germany appears to have had its own effect.

London advices confirm the probability of an early conference of British and French premiers. There have been telephone communications between Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay. Mr. Lloyd George believes his speech has been misunderstood in France.

The Japanese Government is on the point of entering into normal relations with the Chita Government of Siberia, contrary to its repeated declarations. A conference of the Cabinet and military will consider the policy of Japan in Siberia. Further action may be the recognition of the Siberian Republic and withdrawal of Japanese forces in return for economic concessions. p. 2

Sinn Fein is said to have begun a kind of vendetta against relatives in England of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Men engaged in weekend outbursts in London district and Liverpool fired upon inmates of houses visited or attempted to ignite premises. The London headquarters of Irish Self-Determination League were raided. p. 2

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's appointment by the Canton Parliament as "President of China" has not been interfered with by Peking. The government's attitude, it is said, will be one of "utmost tolerance and benevolence" to Dr. Sun, who has held no communication with the central government. p. 1

The bitter conflict between Adly Yeghen Pasha, Egyptian Premier, and the Nationalist leader, Said Zaghlul Pasha, has ended in victory for the former, who will proceed to England shortly with his delegation. p. 1

The seventh week of the British coal strike opens with a more optimistic note. The government is meeting the "blackleg" situation by use of non-union labor for unloading it and means will be found for coal transportation. It is stated that the miners must abandon the national pool demand before negotiations can be resumed. p. 1

Senator Pomerene, Democrat, and Senator LaFollette, Republican, joined yesterday in attacking the United States naval program. Mr. Pomerene pleaded for Anglo-American solidarity, declaring that there was no possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain and no likelihood of war between the United States and Japan. Mr. LaFollette offered an amendment to the naval bill to the effect that no warships provided for should be used to enforce any private claims. p. 9

According to information in Washington which is described as authoritative, Japan has decided that she must yield in the controversy with the United States over the island of Yap. The decision is said to have been reached after a stubborn fight in the Cabinet, which is declared to have brought the Hara Ministry to the verge of rupture and resignation. The special significance of this reported decision lies in the fact that the United States is understood to have selected this case as a test of her claims as one of the allied and associated powers that won the war against Germany. p. 2

The Secretary of Agriculture, in a letter to the chairman of the House Territories Committee, objects to control of Alaskan resources by a commission located in Alaska, as proposed in a bill now pending. The letter indicates that there will be opposition to removing restrictions which have been placed on Alaskan resources with a view to their conservation for the future. p. 6

President Harding, in a report submitted yesterday to the United States Senate, outlines the steps being taken by the government to secure removal of restrictions on oil development which would operate against American citizens and companies in various parts of the world. The Administration holds that the open door policy for the nationals of all nations should be accepted as basic; that in newly opened regions to be administered under mandates by the powers, with particular reference to Mesopotamia, the mandatory powers should forgo monopolistic ambitions, and that participation in oil development in all countries should be open to Americans on the same terms as those which the United States grants to the nationals of other countries. p. 1

An amendment to the Volstead "bone dry" bill, to place all enforcement, except that connected with collection of revenue, under the Attorney-General, was proposed yesterday to the House Judiciary Committee, which gave its prompt little encouragement. Chairman Volstead warned representatives of proprietary medicine interests that he intended to stop the use of beer and wine in their products. p. 1

## REPORT TO SENATE ON OIL SITUATION

President Harding Outlines What Is Being Done to Protect the Rights of United States Citizens and Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Steps being taken by the American Government to secure the removal of oil restrictions which would operate against American citizens and companies in various parts of the world were outlined in a report submitted by President Harding to the United States Senate yesterday. The report was in response to a resolution of the Senate which requested the Department of State to submit information relative to petroleum restrictions and to the protective measures which this country is taking.

The report, which is of a voluminous character, outlines the various law enactments and regulations with regard to petroleum development in all parts of the world. The American policy, illustrated in scores of notes and memoranda, centers around these basic propositions:

1. That the principle of the "open door" for the nationals of all countries should be accepted as an axiom of international economic policy.

2. That in newly-opened regions, to be administered under mandates by the powers, with particular reference to Mesopotamia, the mandatory powers should forgo monopolistic ambitions and not seek to consolidate oil resources in the hands either of the mandatory power or in the hands of its nationals.

Participation in Oil Development

3. That participation in oil development in all countries should be open to American companies and American nationals on the same terms as those which the United States grant to the nationals of other countries.

From the report it is clear the "denunciations" of American leased properties in Mexico under the Carranza and de la Huerta edicts continues to create a difficult and delicate situation. The carrying out of these denunciations, the report asserts, would result in confiscation of American properties to the advantage of third parties, and the Department of State has solemnly informed the Ottoman Government that this is something for which the United States will not stand.

In the period that has elapsed since the report of President Wilson to the Senate, the British Government, in the opinion of the Department of State, has not adopted any regulations or enacted any legislation that would be detrimental to American interests and nationals. With regard to Mesopotamia, the department is apparently biding the time when military occupation of that region ceases before passing a final judgment on British oil policy in mandate territory.

Equal Opportunity

"In addition to making inquiries with respect to existing or proposed petroleum legislation of foreign governments," said the report, "which might exclude American citizens, discriminate against them, or impair their vested rights, the Department of State has made representations to foreign governments, wherever it appeared that monopolistic concessions had been or might be granted to the possible detriment of the United States."

"In making such representations the department has emphasized the fact that, under the laws of the United States, foreign nationals and foreign controlled companies have enjoyed with respect to petroleum development in this country the same treatment as that accorded citizens."

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## FRENCH CHAMBER IS LIKELY TO APPROVE MR. BRIAND'S ACTION

No Allied Conference Expected Until the Premier on Thursday Justifies His Policy on Reparations and Upper Silesia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday).—Aristide Briand appears before the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday. Until after the resumption of the parliamentary sittings there will be no allied conference. The Upper Silesian incident is likely to strengthen the hands of the French Premier, who, in his return to Mr. Lloyd George, has certainly expressed the general feeling not only of politicians but of the country. There had been speculation about the reception which the Chamber reserved for Mr. Briand when he gave his report of the London Conference. Various estimates were given concerning the fate of the government.

While the general opinion was that the Premier would justify the reparations arrangement, a strong attack was being prepared. The Polish situation, however, must rally the Chamber to Mr. Briand for the crisis is recognized to be more serious even than was the reparations crisis two weeks ago. Nothing less than war is in the balance.

No Move by Germany

Happily Germany shows no sign of acting on the British advice and of marching into Upper Silesia. Should she do so, a casus belli will undoubtedly exist. There will be not merely brushes between unofficial forces, but organized fighting between Germany and Poland. In that case France would not hesitate. She would feel bound to go to the assistance of Poland with whom she is linked by a military agreement.

The obvious move would be to occupy the Ruhr district. While this menace of the occupation of the Ruhr district which can so easily be carried out hangs over Germany, she is compelled to remain quiet. Any imprudence and there may be a grave conflagration. What is specially regrettable is that France and England find themselves opposed in a sense in which they have never been opposed before. Previous quarrels have been comparatively mild and platonic. Here the two countries have committed themselves to opposite attitudes at a moment when even a decisive character may take place.

A most energetic denunciation of what are believed to be the fallacies of Mr. Lloyd George continues. The Entente Cordiale has never been in such danger, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor believes that the situation will be straightened out, when the premiers meet after Mr. Briand has consulted the Chamber.

Forces Not Increased

The Socialist newspapers endeavored yesterday to create a sensation by reproducing in facsimile an order for general mobilization. Covering the greater part of a page it had a startling effect. But it is not to be taken seriously. The order has no date and is turned out by the printing works in the ordinary way. There is no question of even the smallest addition to the French forces at present.

Class 19, which yielded 150,000 men, is not to be released until the new class 21 is ready. This will suffice for all normal needs and the menace of the Ruhr district. Nevertheless there were sudden developments, further measures may be necessary. What should be noted is that the French warning to Germany appears to have had its own effect, and it is realized that France is strong enough to enforce her views whatever may unfortunately be the differences with England.

PARIS, France (Monday).—French newspapers assail Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Upper Silesian situation and uphold Mr. Briand's statements made in his interview with foreign correspondents here on Saturday. Mr. Clemenceau's newspaper, the "Homme Libre," says: "Mr. Lloyd George's cynicism passes all measure. It is an invitation for France to massacre the Poles for the greater glory and profit of Germany."

"Humanité," the Socialist organ, interprets the address of Mr. Lloyd George as meaning that "French capitalists will occupy the Ruhr," and that Poland, "the vassal of Quai d'Orsay," will receive the Silesian basin. "Behold Germany all but deprived of all its industries; behold France assured of first place in Europe," it says. "This was the real significance of Mr. Lloyd George's discourse."

"A Dangerous Speech"

The words of Mr. Lloyd George are described by the "Eclair" as "Brutality against France, and intended to encourage German troops immediately to cross the frontier." The "Journal" remarks: "The least that can be drawn from the English Premier's speech is that it is dangerous, as it misleads Germany into believing that she will get what she desires, which certainly



she will not." The same general tone was prevalent throughout the French press.

The "Petit Parisien" notes that in his answer emphasis is made by Mr. Briand that if the Poles are responsible in some measure for the events in Upper Silesia, it is right to recognize that the Polish Government adopted a correct attitude, namely, by closing the frontier.

The French Government, says the "Petit Parisien," asserts formally that its representatives in Upper Silesia never encouraged the policy of an accomplished fact and denies that it ever had any intention to give, if needed, by force, the entire Silesian basin to Poland. It asserts that France could not witness passively armed intervention by Germany in Upper Silesia. This would be considered by France as a violation of the Treaty of Versailles, and consequently a casus belli.

#### The Vital Issues

The "Temps," commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, says: "Nothing remains to be said regarding the speech, but we must remember it and work to the end that its effect shall be as little injurious as possible to the interests of our country and European peace. We may consider that for many reasons the reparations question has ceased to be the cause of conflicts in Europe."

There remain but two dangerous questions, disarmament and Upper Silesia. Concerning the latter, it German troops more or less camouflaged should invade that region, France, as she has informed England, could not witness passively a struggle between the Reich troops and the Poles. France does not desire such a solution, which must be reached by impartial and serene deliberation when order is re-established in Upper Silesia.

"We trust that our American friends will render justice to our aims."

#### Justice Demanded

President Millerand Says Germany Must Be Compelled "to Make Good"

LILLE, France (Monday).—With Germany still disclaiming responsibility for the war which brought so much suffering to France and Belgium, there is no other course than to deal with her as one who must be compelled to make good her misdeeds, President Millerand said today at a banquet tendered to him and to King Albert of Belgium by the Chamber of Commerce of Lille.

After recalling the tragic incidents of the suffering endured by the population of Lille during the four years of the German occupation, President Millerand said:

"If the citizens of Lille and of northern France and Belgium are too generous to claim revenge they nevertheless, in accord with the remainder of the people of France and the Allies, demand justice against the government and the nation which brought on the war and which, throughout the hostilities, and without military necessities, pursued a systematic course of ruin and devastation towards the mines and industries, employing pillage and arson as a means of insuring their own industrial and economic ascendancy upon the coming of peace."

"As long as Germany, against all the evidence, continues through her public men to deny her responsibility, which her plenipotentiaries acknowledged at Versailles and which only the other day the United States Government placed upon her, there can be no real peace in the world. Might must impose right."

"It is not to the democracies, eager for work and peace, that one must look for imperialism. We cherish no ambition other than to assure to future generations liberty, fraternity and peace, in which individual happiness shall be the fruit of disinterested devotion to the right and the ideal."

Replying to President Millerand, King Albert dwelt upon the sympathies between the two nations. "Your words will find among my compatriots in Belgium a sympathetic echo," he said. "They know the sentiments of France toward them, and they see in France an allied, friendly nation, as faithful to her friendships as to her traditions of genius and heroism."

#### Another Meeting

Mr. Lloyd George Has Proposed an Early Conference With Mr. Briand

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Monday).—There is a likelihood of an early meeting taking place between the British and French premiers over the question of Upper Silesia, for one of those diplomatic differences, which often arise between the two countries whenever their policy in eastern Europe is in question, has now been revealed, just at the time when the absence of the British Premier on Whitstable vacation at Chequers makes it difficult to ascertain how serious is the situation.

Despite the absence of Mr. Lloyd George from London, however, there is no marking time, and it appears that the Premier's uneasiness over Mr. Briand's reception of his speech in the House of Commons last week, has led to telephonic conversations between No. 10 Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay.

Believing that his speech has been misunderstood, Mr. Lloyd George has proposed an early meeting between himself and Mr. Briand, either at Lyons or Boulogne, and there is reason to believe this may take place next weekend. At the earliest possible date, Mr. Lloyd George agrees there should be a full meeting of the Supreme Council on the Upper

Silesian question, but he urges that a preliminary meeting should take place without delay.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Under the heading "The Need for Calm," The Times, in an editorial today, while agreeing with the attitude of Mr. Lloyd George with regard to Upper Silesia, suggests that his contention regarding the maintenance of order would not have been diminished in force "had it been temperately stated, and supported by arguments devoid of any savor of partisanship."

#### Calmness Needed

The newspaper observes that Mr. Briand's view on some of the passages of Mr. Lloyd George's speech was calmer than that of the publicists in France.

"Since nothing is to be gained, while much may be endangered or lost by importing passion into the discussion of this exceedingly important and delicate subject, we trust that the press and public in England and France henceforth will seek to avoid invective, and regard it with the equanimity that is essential to any satisfactory settlement," says the editorial.

The Times declares that Mr. Lloyd George's tone and subsidiary arguments gave the speech "rather the character of a Philippic than that of a diplomatic enunciation of unquestioned truths."

#### A Lack of Restraint

"The Daily Telegraph," which declared "The British nation is solid behind the Premier in this matter," commended Mr. Briand, pointing out that Mr. Lloyd George was misinterpreted by French commentators, who represented him as urging authorization of the occupation of Upper Silesia by German troops. "The lack of restraint displayed only adds to the difficulty in which all the entente governments find themselves," the newspaper added. "It is to be hoped that before a meeting occurs, passions may cool and it may be generally recognized that the foundations of European peace are gravely imperilled."

Confidence that the differences between the two premiers can be bridged was expressed by The Daily Chronicle, but it pointed out that the "difficulty of finding such a bridge can be reduced only by the people keeping their heads." "The explosion of wrath against Mr. Lloyd George in a large part of the French press," the newspaper continued, "is very ill adapted to this end."

The Daily News contended that when the Supreme Council meets, "as it must promptly meet to discuss Silesia," the problem will be made much simpler by Mr. Briand "being under no delusions regarding the problem, knowing the views of the British Cabinet."

The Daily Express said: "The attacks of Paris newspapers upon Mr. Lloyd George as a representative of Great Britain naturally are resented by the public, but, rude newspaper articles do not constitute a break."

#### Policy Unchanged

Washington, With All Facts in Silesian Affair at Hand, Is Silent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —The State Department has all available information regarding Silesia and the claims of Poland and Germany, with the attitudes of France and Great Britain, before it for investigation and consideration. The subject probably will be thoroughly discussed at the Cabinet meeting this morning. The position outlined a few days ago, that the United States would not take an active part in settling the dispute through her representative on the Supreme Council, is presumably unchanged.

There are reasons, however, for a strong presumption that the United States will not be without influence in bringing the Allies to a working agreement on this, or any other subject that threatens the progress of endeavor, or the efficiency of the program for dealing with the problems left by the war. In fact, while clearly excepting the United States from participation in the various political questions arising between European countries, a loophole has been left by the United States to share in the settlement of serious situations by the declaration that the United States is vitally interested in the restoration of the economic peace and prosperity of Europe and will act to protect her own interests or to prevent any development that would menace the peace of the world.

Obviously no economic prosperity is to result if the Poles are to seize upon disputed territory against the wishes of the Allies. The United States Government will not have a hand in fixing boundaries, but it will insist that fighting shall cease, and that all parties to the quarrel shall come to a just conclusion, so that the work of carrying out the terms of the reparations agreement and other important reconstruction processes may be taken up promptly and put through with vigor.

#### British Statement Praised

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—German newspapers express pleasure over the declarations made on Friday by Mr. Lloyd George relative to the situation in Upper Silesia, but they give warning against a German march into Silesia, unless such a movement should be requested by the entente powers. They declare that such an advance would result in war with both France and Poland. This view is voiced by the "Lokal Anzeiger," the "Vossische Rundschau," the "Volks Zeitung," the "Vorwaerts," the "Freiheit," and other journals.

"If Wojciech Koranyi should presume to take possession of any disputed territory without permission from the entente," said the "Lokal

Anzeiger," "we shall be exempt from all our obligations and duties."

"Pending a decision in the matter," declared the "Freiheit," "neither German imperial troops nor disguised military organizations have any business in Upper Silesia. Germany does not want a new war, and mobilization of government troops would be playing the game of the French Nationalists."

#### SHOE WORKERS TO OPPOSE WAGE CUT

Reduction in Living Costs Not Enough to Warrant Revision of Scale, Union Declares

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The assertion that retail prices have not declined in proportion to wholesale prices, and that in consequence the purchasing power of the wages of shoe workers is less now than before the war, was made by Collis Lovely and C. L. Baine, general president and general secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, in their annual report presented at the union's convention yesterday.

Calling attention to the wage reductions in certain lines, the report stated: "Your general officers have taken the position that up to the present time there has been no justification for reduction in wages for shoe workers."

"While wholesale prices of the necessities of life are claimed to have declined 33 per cent, the decline in the retail prices is only 17 per cent. And because retail prices have not declined in proportion to wholesale prices, the purchasing power of the wages of shoe workers is less today than it was before the war."

With regard to the unemployment situation in the ranks of the union, the report characterized the past year as "the worst that our shoe industry has ever known."

The report states four concerns have repudiated their agreement with the union and "the attitude of some of our employers has caused some of our members to jump to the conclusion that a reversion to a policy of strikes is in order."

"Such action," it asserts, "would be the height of folly, as strikes, whether won or lost, result in serious loss to our membership and should only take place when no other course is open to us."

In the eastern shoe district most, it is reported, the industry is from 25 to 35 per cent below normal. In the middle west, it is said, work is progressing on a basis approximately 20 per cent below normal.

The convention is expected to continue throughout the week.

#### WORK AHEAD FOR CUBAN FINANCIER

HAVANA, Cuba.—Heavy responsibilities must be borne by the man made Secretary of the Treasury by Dr. Alfredo Zayas, who becomes President of Cuba on May 20, says the Diario de la Marina. The newspaper thus summarizes his task:

He must administer the national finances in the fiscal year 1921-22, applying to actual necessities a budget law enacted in 1917 for 1918-19 and facing a total of \$52,700,000 in variable expenses and \$10,000,000 in fixed expenses.

He must proceed immediately to prepare a budget of expenses and income for 1922-23 for presentation to Congress next December, in the meantime exercising the most rigid economy possible because of the government's financial situation.

He must create savings banks, revise banking laws, recognize the Department of Commerce, tariff laws, port services and stamp laws, and revise the commercial treaties with the United States and other countries.

#### WOMEN TO GET MEN'S PAY FOR SAME WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas women in industrial establishments who do the same work as men and with the same efficiency must be paid the same rate of wages. This is the policy determined upon by the Kansas Industrial Court, and was made a part of the order fixing the wages of the employees of the Wolf Packing Co. of Topeka. This company is one of the group controlled by the Allied Packers Corporation. During the investigation into the wages and hours of the employees of the packing plant it was shown that the women did exactly the same work as the men, and the women were paid 27½ cents an hour while the men were paid 55 cents. The company recognized the injustice of the pay roll when the evidence was submitted and it announced that it would pay the women the same rate as the men. The court has ordered a general investigation of industries to see whether or not there are other establishments where women are doing the same work but are receiving less pay than the men.

#### REFORESTATION IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SIMCOE, Ontario.—About 7,000,000 seedlings, mostly pine and spruce, with some hard woods, will be set out in the Forestry Department's reservation in this county during the year. This is in line with the government's general plan to promote reforestation in the settled parts of Ontario. New nursery centers will be opened in eastern Ontario, and townships will be urged to start reforestation plots of their own, for which the government will supply the stock feed. The attention of all the municipalities in the province will be directed to the necessity of reforesting waste spaces.

#### JAPANESE CONSIDER POLICY IN SIBERIA

Japan Said to Be on Point of Recognizing Chita Government and Withdrawing Its Troops in Return for Concessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The Japanese Government is on the point of entering into normal relations with the Chita Government of Siberia, The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters, and is thus going back on its oft-repeated declarations. It is to be a condition of the resumption of intercourse that Vladivostok, where the Japanese have acquired large commercial interests since first their troops entered the district as a part of the allied forces, shall not be converted into a military or naval station, nor shall the district be placed under any form of government, which is Bolshevist in tendency.

Discussing the significance of this information with an expert in eastern affairs, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed, that the example of Great Britain in granting de facto recognition to the Soviet Government at Moscow by the Russian Government of the trade agreement, has not been without influence on the Japanese Government, which has hitherto, as now, gone no further than its allies were prepared to go in their policy toward Russia.

Motives of economy have also been at work in influencing the Japanese Government to get into closer touch with Chita for the attitude of aloofness, previously displayed, has involved heavy military expenditure, which has provided Viscount Kato and the remainder of the Opposition party in Tokyo with a convenient point of attack on the government.

A dispatch from Tokyo states that a conference of members of the Cabinet and civil and military officials has been summoned to consider the policy to be followed by Japan in Siberia. It is anticipated that the outcome will be recognition of the Siberian Republic and the withdrawal of Japanese forces in return for economic concessions.

#### Policy in Shantung

Japanese Ambassador Advises a Settlement With China

TOKYO, Japan (Saturday).—Yukichi Obata, the Japanese Minister to China, who has come to Tokyo for a conference with officials who will consider Japan's Far Eastern policy, is quoted as having said that the best method for reaching a settlement of the Shantung question with China would be the presentation by Japan to China of some plan approved by the powers. Delay in the settlement of the matter, he added, could bring nothing good either to Japan or China. The friendship of the two nations could best be attained by a definite policy toward China, which is in the depths of financial difficulty.

The minister said the proposed unification of North and South China seemed distant.

#### Yap Settlement Seen

Japan, It Is Said, Will Yield Mandate Claims as Result of Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —There is every reason to believe that the Japanese Government has virtually decided that it must sound a retreat from the position taken in the controversy with the United States Government in regard to the Island of Yap, which was granted Japan under mandate by the allied powers. The Yap controversy has been for months the central pivot of the mandate fight, and the United States selected this point to test out her claims as one of the allied and associated powers that won the war.

Information obtained from authoritative sources is to the effect that after a stubborn fight in the Cabinet, which is said to have brought the Hara Ministry to the verge of rupture and resignation, the Japanese Government has decided to recede and to express her readiness to agree to the submission of the Yap question to the Supreme Council, which made the award under the mandate clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

#### Allied Pressure Exerted

It is indicated that pressure brought to bear on Tokyo by the allied powers is responsible for the turnaround which the Japanese Government is said to be ready to execute. That the British Foreign Office has exerted every influence to get Japan to reopen the Yap question is stated in connection with this development. Great Britain has, above all things, been anxious to open the way for American cooperation with the powers in solving the reparations question, which threatened the peace of Europe. It is believed here that the British Government has practically as much as said that the United States could rely on the reopening of the mandate controversy before the invitation for American participation in the various commissions dealing with the post-war problems was accepted by Washington. The acceptance was predicated, in large measure, it is believed, on assurance that the allied powers in Europe were ready to sit down with the United States and consider a new deal with respect to the decisions and awards to which this government had demurred.

Tokyo was all along the difficulty. In the correspondence with the State Department the Japanese Government had brushed aside the American contention and firmly established itself

behind the decision of the Supreme Council as an accomplished fact—Wilson protests, or no protests, notwithstanding.

#### Controlling Factors

Two factors, it is stated, entered into the reported decision of the Japanese Government to back down on the Yap question:

1. The complete reversal of the American position by the entrance on the diplomatic scene of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, who told Japan, in effect, that it did not matter a particle what transpired at Versailles with regard to Yap; that it was futile to base the controversy on what President Wilson said or did not say, and that the United States took its position on rights which were hers on the day of the armistice, and which could not be disposed of without her consent.

2. The Japanese Government realizes that the Allies need the United States and the aid of the United States in Europe much more than they need the aid of Japan, and that they would not sacrifice American cooperation merely to sustain the Japanese right to a barren island in the north Pacific Ocean. That they said so is the assumption. Consequently the Tokyo Government felt that the alternative was to go along with a policy of conciliation or to be left alone to tackle the issue with the United States Government. Of the two alternatives the first was deemed the wiser.

#### May Yield in Shantung

If the indications in official quarters here are to be trusted, Japan is preparing to make concessions at the points where she has been most aggressively insisted. The report that she is prepared to withdraw her claims in the Shantung Province is given credence here because of information that is being received of a gradual change in Japanese policy, and it is confidently believed that the Tokyo Government is anxious to come to terms with China on terms mutually acceptable.

Of course Japan will demand, if she cedes her other pretensions, that Kiaochow be made an international port. If her claims are pared down to that, it will go far toward solving the Far East problem that has been threatening to remain a disturbing factor in the world's readjustment.

Japan has suffered severely from the effects of the Chinese boycott, under which the state taxes aggregating \$37,000,000 were paid, and, under protest, the executors also paid a federal assessment of about \$24,000, claiming first that the estate tax was unconstitutional, and, second, that if valid, it should be estimated after the deduction of the state levies.

#### Influence Upon China

Heretofore, the demoralization of China, the deliberate attempts to debase her people, have been a part of the Japanese program, in the belief of Chinese statesmen and of many Europeans and Americans familiar with Far East conditions and friendly to China. If it is true that the Tokyo Government proposes to change its policy, it will mean not only the withdrawal of claims upon disputed territory, but it will make it easier to heal the breach between north and south China. The setting of one section or of one faction against another has been a favorite means of keeping China supine.

The Tokyo Government has to reckon with the jingoes, no small task. The anti-militaristic party, however, is declared to be gaining in power. The Ambassador to the United States belongs to that school of statesmen, and it is known that his representations to his government have been further designed to impress upon it the importance of the western point of view regarding the attitude of Japan toward her neighbors.

It is regarded as significant, too, that the Japanese Government has invited Fred Moore, an American familiar with the Orient, to come to Tokyo as an adviser. A link of this sort is of peculiar importance at the moment.

#### AURORA BOREALIS DELAYS TELEGRAMS

NEW YORK, New York.—The annual spring frolic of the aurora borealis with telegraph and cable lines, which has interrupted transmission intermittently since Friday night, continued yesterday. The companies expressed belief, however, that the magnetic tremors had nearly spent themselves. The main trouble yesterday was delay in repairing machinery thrown out of commission by the flickering lights. The cable companies reported that many of their receiving coils had been burned out. The telegraph companies declared that the influence of the phenomenon was the most extensive in their history.

#### LARGE ESTATE LEFT FOR PUBLIC USES

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The \$2,000,000 estate left by Mrs. Eleanor C. U. Aims, of this city, is to go into a trust for the benefit of educational, charitable, art, musical and recreational institutions in this city, by the terms of her will, filed yesterday.

The institutions specifically mentioned are the Cincinnati College of Music, the Cincinnati Art Museum, the University of Cincinnati and the City Park Department.

#### MEXICAN FLOWER CARNIVAL

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—This city on Sunday celebrated its first flower carnival since 1908. More than a mile of decorated automobiles and floats, passed before President Obregon, the members of his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps. The battle of flowers started in the afternoon in Chapultepec Park and continued until after dark in the Avenida Francisco Madero, the main thoroughfare.

#### SINN FEIN TRIES TO INTIMIDATE POLICE

Outrages in London and Liverpool Said to Be Attack by Sinn Feiners Against Relatives of Royal Irish Constabulary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—In its campaign of terrorism to intimidate the Royal Irish Constabulary, Sinn Fein is believed to be responsible for numerous outrages in the form of a vendetta against relatives of the members of that body in England. A concentration was made on the London district during the week end, when families were visited over an extensive area, including Shepherd's Bush, Tooting, West Kensington, East Greenwich, Catford, Woolwich, Lewisham, Blackheath and Battersea.

Attacks were also made at St. Albans and in Liverpool. The men engaged in the outrages were all young men, in some cases disguised in masks. The method adopted was to confront the inmates with pointed revolvers after the door was opened, and in some cases firing on the inmates and in others attempting to ignite the premises with inflammatory bombs, roughly fashioned from bottles of petrol wrapped in burning paper.

Special men from Scotland Yard have been active since the outrages took place, and searches have been made in various parts of London. The headquarters of the Irish Self-Determination League in Shaftesbury Avenue were raided. A great many documents of considerable importance were seized, showing, it is stated, a close connection between the league and the Irish Republican Army.

#### Invitation to Mr. de Valera

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday).—(By The Associated Press).—Mr. Lloyd George, says the Freeman's Journal today, has offered to meet Eamon de Valera or other Irish leaders without conditions. Mr. de Valera, adds the newspaper, replied that if the Premier made such a statement public he (Mr. de Valera) would give a public reply.

#### ESTATE TAX VALID. SAYS SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —The estate tax provided in the Revenue Act of 1918 was held valid yesterday by the Supreme Court in passing upon the appeal of executors of the estate of J. Harsen Purdy of New York.

New York, Colorado, Wisconsin, Kansas, Michigan and New Jersey were interested in the case through their collection of inheritance or succession taxes from the estate. The case was brought to the Supreme Court by the New York Trust Company as executor for Mr. Purdy, who left an estate of nearly \$800,000 net. Various state taxes aggregating \$37,000 were paid, and, under protest, the executors also paid a federal assessment of about \$24,000, claiming first that the estate tax was unconstitutional, and, second, that if valid, it should be estimated after the deduction of the state levies.

#### BONDS OF FUGITIVE I. W. W. FORFEITED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, Leaded Wire

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Bonds of W. D. Hayward and the eight other convicted Industrial Workers of the World leaders who failed to surrender at Leavenworth prison were forfeited yesterday by order of the Circuit Court of Appeals. The bonds were from \$5,000 to \$15,000 each, aggregating \$80,000.

Otto Christensen, attorney, asked that the forfeiture of the Hayward bond be postponed until William Bross Lloyd, chief bondsman, could be reached. The court refused to grant the request.

Most of those who failed to report at Leavenworth prison were editors of foreign-language newspapers during the war and considered the "intellectuals" of the I. W. W. movement.

#### PRESIDENT HARDING'S NEW YORK SPEECH

NEW YORK, New York.—Arrangements for the reception of President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge, and members of the Cabinet, who will be in New York on May 23 for the 125th

anniversary celebration of the founding of the New York Commercial, have been made public. The President and Mrs. Harding will arrive in the forenoon. The President will address the Academy of Political Science at luncheon and will review the twenty-third regiment. New York National Guard. He will be entertained with a half-hour musical program, and at 7 p. m., with the Vice-President, will hold a reception for one hour.

The subject of the President's evening address will be "Justice in Commerce and Industry," the Vice-President's, "Safeguards of Democracy," Secretary of Commerce Hoover will speak on "Government and Business."

#### GAIN IN VALUE RULED TAXABLE

Supreme Court Decision in Favor of the Government, Regarding Taxes on Excess Profits

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. —The government won yesterday in the Supreme Court its contention that increased value of any capital asset must be considered in a corporation's profits when taxes are computed. The decision was given in the appeal of La Belle Iron Works from a ruling of the Treasury that ore land purchased for \$190,000 in 1904 must be returned in the 1913 report at \$10,000,000 and a profits tax paid on the difference. The opinion yesterday sustained this ruling.

"The meaning of the act as to invested capital is clear," the court said. "It was to cover actual cost of property, disregarding anything that does not change the form of the investment."

Hundreds of millions of dollars in excess profits taxes were involved in the case, which was characterized by a high government official as "the most important legal suit affecting federal finances to arise in several decades." The court was unanimous in its decision except that Justice McReynolds concurred only in the result. Associate Justice Pitney read the opinion.

Practically every American corporation of any size was interested vitally in the case, counsel for the iron company said, when asking the court to expedite hearings in the case. Lumber companies, steel foundries and individuals joined with the iron company in the effort to show that the natural enhancement in value of the company's holdings could not be considered profits.

#### FINES IMPOSED IN BUILDING TRUST CASE

NEW YORK, New York.—Fines of \$2000 to \$7500 each were imposed yesterday in the Supreme Court on 13 corporations in the Association of Dealers in Mason Building Materials which pleaded guilty to violation of State anti-trust laws. Nineteen individual members of the association who pleaded guilty were fined \$500 each. The prosecution grew out of a long wood legislative committee's inquiry into building conditions.

#### COSTA RICA ADHERES TO UNION

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Congress has ratified the agreement by which Costa Rica becomes a member of the Central American Union.

With the adhesion of Costa Rica to the Central American Union, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica are merged in the new federation. Nicaragua thus far has declined to sign the compact creating the Central American Union.

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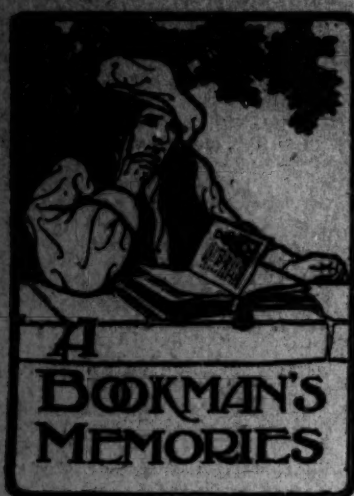
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## Aubrey Beardsley

So much has been written about Aubrey Beardsley; so assured is the place in art of this marvelous youth, that it is not necessary to say more about his work. I will give merely my memories of him, recall the few years of his triumph from 1893 to 1898, and his relation to two journals with which I was connected—The Studio and the Pall Mall Budget.

The first number of The Studio was issued in London in April, 1893. That was the beginning of Aubrey Beardsley's recognition—swift, dazzling, complete.

In the spring of 1892 I resigned my position on The Art Journal, where I had been sub-editor for five years, for the simple reason that I had determined (if possible) to start a monthly art magazine less orthodox than the venerable Art Journal. I mentioned my dream to my friend, John Lane, who smiled his slow, knowing smile and said, "Charles Holme is also meditating a new art magazine. I must bring you together."

After pleasant, strenuous negotiations I was appointed editor of The Studio, the name finally chosen from a long list; and offices were taken at 16 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. Midway through 1892 we began the delightful but rather bewildering adventure of planning the magazine. We had plenty of handsome a wonderful swan—that is, something startling for the first number that would set the town talking and the subscription list bounding. The swan flew to us out of the clouds. We caught and cherished it.

In the late autumn of 1892 I was spending the afternoon with my friends, Alice and Wilfrid Meynell, at their house in Palace Court where many artists and writers were wont to gather. Aymer Vallance was there that day; he came late, he approached me and said, "I want you to look at some drawings." Then he took Aubrey Beardsley, who was with him, by the arm, introduced us, and Aubrey proceeded gravely, and without haste, to untie the ribbons of the portfolio (it was his way to carry that portfolio with him) and to present it open to me. I was impressed by his manner. He showed no vanity, no anxiety; his action was one of complete assurance, as if he were certain of his high attainments, and that there could be no doubt about his corroboration. I turned over the drawings, and then looked up at him—amazed. The swan, the wonderful swan had alighted. I examined the drawings once more, hardly believing my eyes, then I looked at him again—with astonishment.

He showed no perturbation; he had no doubt about his genius; he waited for my admiration, but his eyes were watchful. I saw a tall youth of blonde complexion with a prominent nose, firmly drawn, projecting from his thin, hatchet face; hair lightish cut in a fringe like Phil May's, and falling evenly over his forehead. I have never seen such strong, capable hands with long fingers full of latent power. He carried himself well; his figure was erect and taut, yet supple. The decision and precision of his drawing harmonized with the decision and precision of his manner. In each there was mastery.

He was then 20 years of age, and was already an accomplished artist and musician, and also a writer. It is said that he gave concerts with his talented sister at the age of 11. He was also an amateur actor and had written a farce. Educated at the Brighton Grammar School, where he remained till 1888, he then worked for a time in an architect's office, and in 1890 was sitting on a stool in the Guardian Insurance office. These are mere externals. The real life that the precocious boy was leading may be gleaned from Mr. A. E. Gallatin's "Catalogue of Aubrey Beardsley's Drawings" published in 1903. There are seven pages of juvenilia catalogued before the publication of "Le Mort d'Arthur" in 1893. Most of his very early work is immature, but his mind was working fiercely and fastidiously. French literature and Wagner's Operas were his mental food. While adding up figures in the Guardian Office he made the acquaintance of Sir Edward Burne Jones. That influence guided his life and work for awhile, and induced him to abandon clerking. He studied for a time at Fred Brown's school, but great art and fine literature were his real teachers. While in the City he had made the acquaintance of Mr. F. H. Evans, the bookseller, who showed his "Hall Mary" to Mr. J. M. Dent. From that drawing he obtained the "Morte d'Arthur" commission.

He worked rapidly, feverishly. When I tell you that the portfolio he showed me that Sunday afternoon in 1892, the years being 20, contained, among other drawings, "The Birthday of Madame Cigale," "Les Revenants de Musique," and the drawing from Act II of "Siegfried," all of which were reproduced in the first issue of The Studio, you will realize what an astonishing degree of proficiency his art had reached at that early age. Add to these the "Morte d'Arthur" drawings and ac-

cessories, and the achievement of this youth of 20 becomes amazing.

I shall never forget my first glance through that portfolio. I carried the drawings away with me, confident that we had found the unique thing for the new magazine. We decided that Mr. Joseph Pennell should be asked to write the article on Aubrey Beardsley. It duly appeared, a startling and beligerent swan, in the first number of The Studio under the title of "A New Illustrator." By that time I was no longer editor of The Studio. Mr. William Waldorf Astor had descended upon London, had bought the Pall Mall Gazette and the Pall Mall Budget, and had allowed it to be whispered that they were to be made the best of their kind, and that money was no object. I was offered the editorship of the Pall Mall Budget.

I told Mr. Charles Holme this in a sad, glad moment. I was sorry to leave The Studio, but I wanted, for many reasons, to be editor of the Pall Mall Budget. Mr. Holme behaved beautifully. He tore up my agreement, and on my recommendation offered the editorship to Mr. Gleeson White. He accepted gleefully.

Of course I induced Aubrey Beardsley to accompany me to the Pall Mall Budget, and so it happened that he really made his debut in that journal, not in The Studio. His drawings appeared in the Pall Mall Budget intermittently from February 2, 1893, to January 4, 1894. Before the first issue of The Studio, 25 Beardsleys were published in the Pall Mall Budget, including "Becket," "Zola," "Verdi," and "Jules Ferry." They are all now in a German collection. His Pall Mall Budget drawings were distinctive, but not important. It was a lack to Beardsley to do "news" drawings. He was eager to draw anything, but I quickly realized that the management of the Pall Mall Budget was not ardent pro-Beardeley, and the struggle that Mr. W. W. Astor made to admit them, filled me with admiration. Beardsley was safe when he was in his Mantegna mood, but he had to be watched when the Puck spirit was in him. I had some trouble with his designs for "The New Coinage." Mr. Gallatin, against the entry in his catalogue, has this note: "Four designs which were not sent in for competition." That is perfectly true. The plaster casts for the new coinage were on view at the Mint, and I took Beardsley to the interesting building and left him there to make drawings of the new coinage for the next issue of the Budget. He brought the drawings in next day (he was always prompt), but they were comic. With some misgiving I published four of them. Aubrey laughed. He had little reverence for existing institutions, or for authority.

His last drawing for the Pall Mall Budget was in the issue for January 4, 1894, "A New Year's Dream, after studying Mr. Pennell's 'Devils of Notre Dame.'" By that time my swan was in full flight; he belonged to the world—the world of black and white illustration. He grew into a cult, and the "Beardsley Drawing" became a synonym for something that the Philistine loathed. Beardsley was delighted: the boy in him loved to shock the obtuse.

I saw him occasionally during those latter years. One of our meetings remains in my memory. At noon one summer day I called upon him in his room; he had taken in St. James's Place off St. James's Street. I found him in a large apartment on the ground floor, hung with solemn reproductions of Mantegna drawings. The heavy curtains were drawn, excluding the sunlight, the room was lighted with numerous candles, and he was promoting about in a yellow dressing gown and wearing red slippers turned up at the toes. I laughed at him, and he laughed back. "It's a great game," he cried. Then he seated himself before his drawing board, and his mobile face became tense. That was the real Beardsley. The yellow dressing gown, the red turned-up slippers were camouflage—his recreation.

He was unique. As draftsman, as decorator, as designer he stands alone. He has had a legion of imitators, forgeries of his drawings abound, but the surety and decision of Beardsley's line cannot be copied. It follows his bidding, whether it be the sweep of a gown, or the turn of a curl. He was not of today; he was a medievalist. Anyone can imitate the Beardsley convention; no one can approach the Beardsley intensity, fancy, force, and chill heat.

[Q. R. has left America. After a break of two or three weeks he will continue his Bookman's Memories from Europe.—Editor.]

## Trinidad's Pitch Lake

The most interesting place in Trinidad, the largest of the group of Windward Islands, or Lesser Antilles, is the famous Pitch Lake, from which comes a large part of the world's supply of asphaltum. It covers 99 acres, and contains millions of tons of pitch which never grows less in amount.

In the neighborhood of this pool the air is heavy with unpleasant odors, and the surrounding country is covered with its overflow, so the earth is as hard as the pavements of a city; but neither the steam and fumes that arise from the pitch roasting in the sun, nor the asphaltum in the soil seems to injure vegetation. Flowers and fruit actually grow in the midst of them, and pineapples come to perfection.

The lake is a foaming mass of asphaltum, seamed by narrow channels of clear water, with a few straggling islands covered with thin, low shrubs. At the center the pitch is at boiling heat, and covered with yellow and white sulphurous foam, upon which are floating innumerable bubbles filled with gas.

The supply for shipment is chipped from the surface, where it has been hardened and dried by the evaporation of moisture; but like ice on the ponds of the frozen zones, the quantity cut away during the day is always replaced during the night, for some action of nature keeps forcing the pitch out of the earth.

## THE COUNTRY FAIR

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In much the manner in which a prehistoric fly was encased forever in amber and preserved to futurity, so must the country fair be trapped in the literature of New England—and at once—lest it be lost to the generations of that unique institution. Unique, we say, for although the name appears familiar to Englishmen and to present-day American generations, it is a name only, the substance is not there. For the country fair of the nineteenth century in the eastern rural districts has already "gone"; the fair you see today is not what it was. The automobile may nick another notch in its steering wheel. The essence of the country fair could no more survive the carburetor than the essence of the plantation could outlive emancipation. The Simon-pure, only-one-in-the-world, rural agricultural exhibition, alias country fair, has seen its lemonade and birch beer steadily succumbing to that more potent liquid, gasoline. As gunpowder transformed feudalism, "gas" is revolutionizing country life in America. And, as folk lore and ethnology, the country fair should belong to the ages.

With what fervor of expectancy did the younger set anticipate the coming fair! The entire field of human interests was swept to provide annually the feast set within the confines of the Fair Grounds. What bosom could fail to thrill with longing when one imagined that panorama: white billowing tents, sheds of nonchalant cattle, pens of blasé yet costly pigs, panting sheepfolds, circling race horses, acres of Coney-Island-covered grid-irons, lakes of lemonade, scores of side-shows displaying a baffling phantasmagoria of artists and fakirs, but above all, hundreds of people, thousands of people, people one knew, people to whom one was related by perchance, people one had not seen in 10 years, people whom people wanted to know—people, people, people! People put on the fair the crowning touch. One saw in review lines of shining bugles and green spring-wagons; banks of polished stoves and ranges; "halls" kaleidoscopic with everything reasonably imaginable from cut flowers to Tyler coverlets, and from collections of Indian relics to shadow appliquéd embroideries; an altogether dazzling array of aught that ever graced the American farmer's barn, orchard, granary, garden patch or soil, or decked his wife's kitchen, sitting room, company parlor, bedchamber, or bureau drawers.

Then, anticipation having done its delectable part, realization was even



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
The nineteenth century fair has vanished

more poignant. One morning you found yourself crammed into the surrey with eight others, inching along in line with 400 eager vehicles on the dusty roadway which led to the "wagon entrance" of the Fair Grounds. What feelings overwhelmed you then! Flaps snapped and floated above seats of immaculate canvas. Squawking squealed their brief but sufficient whines. The quasi-melodic wail of the merry-go-round organ set eyes aglitter in a surge of fond recollection. The drums of the vaudeville troupe which possessed the Big Show tent thumped in a sort of wild runic tempo. When, at last, your equipage rolls briskly across the track into the enchanted realm itself, you dismount in somewhat the state of Christopher Sly, the tinker, introduced into his lordship's bed. What to do first!

Everywhere are people. Neighbors, townfolk, cousins, aunts, friends. And everywhere cordiality and happiness—a tribe at play, a laboring, toiling, saving people relaxing. A cross section of country life is cut before your eyes; a boiled-down concentration of rural America is offered you at every step. But of such soporific allegations of the detached city observer you are blissfully ignorant. You know what you like, and you like fair; you enjoy, you do not analyze.

Next in ubiquitousness to people rank enticements to separate the individual from his cash. "If you have dimes prepare to shed them now!" comes the plea of every concessionaire. That is, of course, just what you came for, so mutual understanding is quickly established. You purchase, as a matter of course, a three-foot whip; you next regale yourself with a 10-inch glass of attenuated lemonade or a bottle of ice-cold birch beer. Next in order is a perverse "stick" of taffy candy, with which a manner of race is run to see whether the mass becomes a hopeless confusion of tissue

paper and sticking candy before a major fraction has been swallowed. Now you are ready to throw baseballs at rows of dolls for prizes, or to toss rings over coveted canes of undoubted authenticity. Proceeding from exhibition building to exhibition building (dubbed "halls"), your progress can be plotted by an ever-lengthening chain of acquisitions. A clever motto-button for your lapel places you, so to speak, on record as to affairs in general. The button gamut ranges from a plangent fragment of the most modern slang down to some keen flash of observation upon life: your choice gives your personality a handy and impressive label, and is a matter of satisfaction throughout the day. You will unaccountably feel the need of a fancy colored fan to carry about, and forthwith acquire one. Pop corn



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
You know what you like, and you like fair

suddenly becomes a necessity, bag after bag strewn upon your wake. Nor is the impedimenta always purchased. Free samples are heaped upon you: tiny bags of salt; advertising yardsticks; daintily wrapped fragments of soap; perfumed blotters; an endless collection accumulates in an astonishingly short time.

The merry-go-round is soon experienced; the Ferris wheel achieved; the live stock appraised; the poultry ever in a stirring pandemonium, inspected; the harvesting machinery, critically gone over; the main show and the minor side shows visited, and lo, it is noon. You dutifully forgo the family for dinner in some vehicle-sequestered spot. It is only a rite, a formality; food this day is not the stuff to put up in baskets, it is that which is bought with money and price in your rounds of conquest.

The afternoon is for buttered pop corn, hand music, tree circus attractions in front of the grand stand throughout the hours until, the main-spring of your energy actually running down, interest at length flags, and sleepiness calls you to the surrey and homeward.

Where is there complete satiety comparable to a day at this country fair? where will riches buy deeper satisfaction or a larger measure of excitement; how can travel yield more diversion? Come forth, some New England bard, and sing us the country fair!

## The Speed of Lizards

On the Mohave Desert of California there is a lizard that has the reputation of being swifter on its feet than a man. This lizard, known as the Gridiron-Tail or Callisaurus ventralis, is so common in summer that one cannot walk half a mile across the sand without scaring up at least a dozen. When a Gridiron-Tail is scared up it flashes out of sight more like something winged than something at foot. And so, even when one discounts that tendency to see what one wants to see, or what one has been told to see, or (better still!) what one considers will sound well to say it has seen, instead of what is really so, one cannot blame the desert people too severely for asserting that this lizard is "swifter than a man."

It occurred to the writer once how neatly could the speed of the Gridiron-Tail be tested with a stop-watch. Not having had the foresight to bring one along, however, he wondered if he could not get fairly close to the facts with the help of his ordinary pocket timepiece. And so he practiced on a dozen or so Gridiron-Tails, and worked out a method, which may be described as follows:

A lizard is selected who is on the alert. It is approached cautiously till about ten feet away. Its exact location among the stones or flowers or in some other configuration of natural objects is noted. At exactly one tick before the instant when you have decided that the lizard must start, a stone is thrown at it. The lizard usually rips at full speed for about 25 feet. The instant it stops, you read your second hand and then note the spot where the lizard has come to rest. With a tape measure you determine the distance. From the data thus gathered you can easily work out the number of feet a second your animal has run.

The writer found that with a little practice he could obtain fairly accurate readings. The results of three experiments follow: 38 feet in 3 seconds, 25 feet in 2 seconds, 9 feet in 1 second. This makes a total of 62 feet in 6 seconds, and an average of a little more than 20 feet in 2 seconds, or 10 feet a second. In ten seconds, then (the time in which a man can sprint 360 feet) a Gridiron-Tail would travel 100 feet, or only one-third of that distance. And yet, if one is to believe one's eyesight alone, the speed of the lizard is enough to make "ten flat" look slow!

## THE VENUS DE MILO CENTENARY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Hardly any traveler who has visited Europe or, indeed, anyone who has passed even a few steps down the avenue of approach which leads to a study of Greek culture, is unaware of the importance of the statue of Venus, which is one of the chief glories of the Louvre. It might almost be urged that the Venus de Milo is the most widely known statue in the world today. The statue, which stands 8½ in. high, calls for special comment at this moment, for, unrecorded in any ancient document, its existence was unknown until exactly a century ago.

Today few are conversant with the remarkable circumstances under which the famous statue was discovered and brought from the island of Melos to France. Parenthetically, we may note that it is best known by a curious mistranslation of the French title, which does not make clear that she is from Melos. For, of course, there is no connection with Milo of Croton, statue of whom, by Puget, is in the Louvre.

The Aphrodite of Melos, as she might better be termed, was found in the following curious circumstances: In February, 1820, a peasant named Yorgos was working in a field near Castro, a town in the Isle of Melos, in the Greek Archipelago. He was clearing away a heap of masonry and rubbish in the neighborhood of some grottoes, when suddenly, to his bewilderment, he saw the pile disappear into an underground cavern. On closer examination he discovered three herms (now in the Salle de la Venus de Milo of the Louvre), some debris and the bust of Venus! The latter he carried off to his home.

Two weeks later, on recommending his investigations, he found the lower part of the same statue and many other fragments of ancient sculpture. Without delay he informed the French Consul of the island, Mr. Brest, who wrote to inform the Marquess de Riviere, the French Ambassador at Constantinople.

At the same time the peasant established his priority of claim to the treasure trove. The letter took some time to reach its destination. But two months later Mr. Dumont d'Urville, a French navigator then engaged in surveying the Mediterranean and acting as commandant of the Chevrete, a French man-of-war, landed in Melos. There and then he would have bought the statue for 1200 francs and immediately have sailed away with it on board his vessel. It was, however, found to be impossible to do so. He had to content himself with a sketch of the bust, which he handed later to the Viscount de Marcellus at Constantinople. It may be recalled, in view of a later discovery and much acrimonious discussion, that Mr. Dumont d'Urville then stated that a "woman, whose left hand raised an apple and whose right hand held a drapery," had been found. He also added that "a third hand had been found at the same time."

Soon afterward the Marquess de Riviere authorized the Viscount to return to Melos and purchase the statue, but on the latter's arrival, on May 23, 1820, on the Estafette, he found it had already been "sold" to a monk and had been removed, without any precaution having been taken against damage. It had, in fact, been rushed down from the top of the hill near Castro to the coast. It had already been put on board a boat flying the Turkish flag, which was about to set sail for Constantinople. The monk, who was also a Turkish official, had previously been accused of dishonesty by his superiors and was very anxious to regain their favor by this valuable gift.

Two days of dispute and wrangling ensued, and the "sale" to the monk was canceled. Eventually the Viscount de Marcellus and Mr. Brest, the French Consul, acting on behalf of the Ambassador, paid the peasant 6000 francs for the statue. On May 25 the famous statue was placed on board the Estafette. It then consisted, as it does today, of five separate pieces: (1) the head and bust, (2) the legs and drapery, (3 and 4) the hips, and (5) the chignon. At the same time the Viscount took away with him the three herms, now in the Louvre, of Herakles, Hermes and Dionysos. The Turkish authorities, when they found out what had happened, had the officials at Melos arrested and scourged; they also ordered them to pay a fine of 7000 piasters, which sum Mr. de Riviere later reimbursed them out of his own pocket.

The statues were transhipped at Smyrna from the Estafette to the Lionne, which had been dispatched to

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Constantinople to bring Mr. de Riviere back to France. A call was made at Melos and further excavations were made. An inscription was then unearthed, which was in later times to give rise to endless disagreements. This inscription ran as follows: "This andron [Agasandros?] son of Menides of . . . loch [Antioch?] near the river Meander, did this."

The Venus de Milo arrived in Paris in February, 1821, just a year after she had been discovered. She passed into the hands of the restorers, who tried to make suitable arms. But it was afterward decided to exhibit her more or less as we see her today. Curiously enough the King of Bavaria subsequently claimed that, as he had since 1814 been the possessor of the site of the Theater of Melos, a few yards from where the Venus was found, the statue legally belonged to him. He, in fact, wished to remove it to Munich; and there is certainly much to be said in favor of his claim. However, the Marquess de Riviere forthwith presented the statue to Louis XVIII and it passed to the Louvre, where it has remained ever since.

The different parts of the statue had, as we have seen, been unceremoniously run down the hillside to the coast by the Turks, and in consequence suffered much injury when dragged over the stony road to the shore; possibly they were not improved by the nine-months' voyage. This rough treatment necessitated several slight restorations, which from the upper part down to the draperies is of the finest Parian marble; the lower half is inferior, both in material and execution. The lobes of the ears which centuries ago were broken, to tear away the earrings; the end of the nose; a fragment of the left breast; part of the lips, chin and right shoulder; the big toe of the right foot; and some of the folds in the drapery were restored by the sculptor, Bernard Lange (1754-1839), who also let the antique plinth into a plinth of plaster. The left foot is missing, in spite of numerous statements and photographs to the contrary. The right arm is of one piece with the torso, but the oblong cavity in the left arm socket shows that that arm was originally fastened by an iron clamp to the torso. It is now admitted that for many years the portions which form this statue were ill-poled. This was due to the insertion, by the restorer, of two long thin pieces of wood which made one shoulder higher than the other. The narrow pieces of wood are still to be seen in a glass case near the statue.

The practiced eye of critics and scholars sees in this superb museum piece not an original but a copy. Indeed, it is in all human probability to be regarded, on stylistic grounds, as the work of some unknown artist in the second century B.C. who drew his inspiration from an original of the fourth century. The expression on her face, which forms a charming oval, is mildest and loveliest when seen from the right side. It is, in fact, lit from "half-side" by a window in the Louvre. Beyond all doubt, we have before us the noblest of all the representations of the goddess which have come down to us, even if it is not an undisputed original of the best period of Greek art.

A Salt Lake in Miniature  
About forty miles south of Zuzi, New Mexico, there is a singular depression, in a plain of Cretaceous sandstone, about a mile in diameter, with walls 150 feet high. In the midst of this exists a shallow lake, 4000 feet long by 3000 broad, the waters of which contain 26 per cent. of salt.

This has been a source of supply of salt used by Indians and Mexicans for centuries, and lately the salt has been hauled to surrounding ranches, everybody helping himself.

## JAMES CHILDS GOULD

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The coal dispute in the British House of Commons brought forward two big men, of whom much more will be heard in the coming years, before industry settles down to something like its normal conditions. One of them is Mr. Duncan Graham, on the miners' side; the other is Mr. J. C. Gould, a colliery owner and ship-builder and president of 18 companies, who got into half an hour's speech as much sound sense, as was heard during the whole of the debate. "Jimmy" Gould, as he is known to his familiars, is the Unionist member for Cardiff who refuses to yield to the Coalition Government. His father was a workingman who migrated from Devonshire to South Wales, and "Jimmy" began life as an office boy in the docks. Today he has a house in Park Lane and is a member of the Carlton Club.

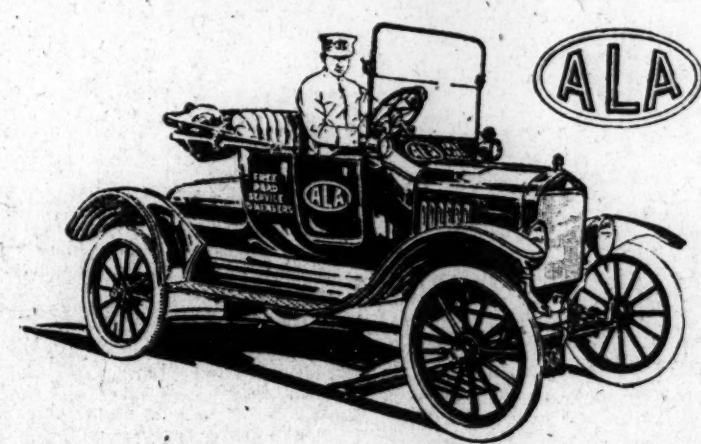
As a boy he signed on before the mast and sailed for foreign parts. In South Africa he served as clerk to a trading firm; in the United States he was first a laborer, and finally became the head of a large marine insurance company in New York. The war played havoc with reinsurance. Mr. Gould, now the head of a business firm in London, with branches all over the continent, turned to ship-broking against the time when peace should ensue. His knowledge of shipping went to the service of his country, and during the German submarine campaign he drew attention to the fact that when marine risks were insured in Switzerland and other neutral countries, with further reinsurance in Germany, the latter was able to obtain information as to the shipping movements of the Allies. The end of the war found Mr. Gould interested in coal, shipping, and ship-building in South Wales and the northeast coast.

He is full of sympathy for the workers and has been able to win the confidence of either the miner or the seaman with a grievance. He can tell the owner how much coal a man can get at the face, and the shipowner how much ash a man can raise in a day aboard ship.

In his speech on the coal dispute he showed that he knew all sides from A to Z. He condemned the government for its system of decontrol, which worked against the interests of the country. He condemned the owners for their "canny" policy in refusing during the last few years to go ahead with development work and machinery which would bring production up to the highest point. He condemned the miners for doing all they could to discredit private ownership. He had a plan for the government to alter the unemployment insurance rates, for the miners to work eight instead of seven hours a day, and for the owners to sell at a loss for (say) three months—he had done that himself at times—in order that lost coal markets might be recovered. But it was not so much the plan itself as the genuine human feeling and understanding that inspired it which gripped the House of Commons, and made it feel that out of the murkiness of suspicion, mistrust and ignorance, a guiding light had arisen. "Jimmy" Gould had scored one of his greatest triumphs.

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## FRANCE'S WORK IN NORTHERN REGIONS

Though Much Creditable Repairing Has Been Done, Disappointment Is Felt That More Has Not Been Accomplished

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The restoration of the north of France, though not the only immense problem which France has to face—the financial situation is, perhaps, even more difficult—remains the subject of much contention. What is the truth about the north? Has France really set to work to repair these provinces or has she neglected them? Have the inhabitants great cause of complaint against the French Government? Is there speculation on these ruins? Do French industrialists for unworthy reasons oppose German offers to restore the devastated departments?

These are questions which it is not easy to answer in a categorical manner. There is no one exaggeration on all sides that it is hard to give a plain reply. On the one hand, ministers sometimes talk as though nothing remains to be done, and, on the other hand, they sometimes talk as though the existence of the ruined north prevents any progress being made by France. Sometimes there appear in the newspapers the most doleful stories of the misery of the inhabitants, and their shameful treatment by all kinds of persons who exploit them. Sometimes there appear glowing accounts of the work accomplished. If statistics be taken they would appear to prove almost anything.

The fact is that a good deal that is highly creditable to everybody concerned has, indeed, been done, but there is, nevertheless, ground for feelings of disappointment that more has not been done. It is, perhaps, inevitable that there should have been scandals, scandals of administration in this confusion, scandals of money making on the part of those who see an opportunity of private gain in the crying wants of the countryside.

## German Offer to Rebuild

As for the opposition to German rebuilding, it is compounded of many elements. In the first place Germany did not frame any clear plan of repair and much doubt could probably be entertained of her sincerity. In the second place there are obvious sentimental objections to any German colonization and profit-making. In the third place there probably are persons not disinterested even in France.

It is impossible to pronounce dogmatically whether the best has or has not been done in the circumstances. Circumstances have to be taken into account. There should be noted in the debate in the Chamber upon the special budget in which are placed those sums which are recoverable from Germany, the intervention of Mr. Loucheur, the Minister of the Liberated Regions. The figures which he quoted seemed to show that the complaints of the northern peoples have been, perhaps, exaggerated in some respects. He showed that 300,000 houses were completely destroyed and another 500,000 so damaged that they can be for all practical purposes regarded as completely destroyed.

It is true that 1,100,000 inhabitants are lodged in wooden huts or in houses which are not repaired. One hundred and forty coal pits were totally destroyed with 1500 miles of galleries to reestablish, and a quantity of water estimated at 110,000,000 cubic yards to pump out. The production of these mines was, before the war, about 18,500,000 tons a year. Prodigious efforts have been made and 4,000,000 tons expected for this year. To return to the normal production will require a colossal outlay and 10 years of labor.

## Questioning Price

In the work of reconstruction the question of price is constantly coming up. At the present time everything is extraordinarily expensive. The capital required cannot be found. Materials and labor are lacking. Mr. Loucheur endeavored to repudiate the legends that have grown up about the abuses that have been committed. General expenses have only reached 2 per cent of the total sums laid out. Nevertheless greater efforts at economy must be made and abuses sternly repressed. Obviously if the compensation given to some of the northern claimants is compared with pre-war values it would appear as though big profits had been made. The fact is, he contended, that the war has set up new values. He admitted that there had been errors and perhaps acts of dishonesty but for the greater part the "sinistres" had only demanded what was due to them.

He indicated that he intended to reduce from five to three the coefficient of supplementary costs to add to pre-war values. He favors the appeal to individual initiative though the "sinistres" must be protected from the trafficker. There would be prosecuted for illicit speculation all those who raise their prices more than is reasonable. The difficulty is that such terms as "reasonable prices" and "illicit speculation" are difficult to define. If there is a fiduciary inflation high prices are inevitable.

## Profits of Favored Persons

This is some of the statement from the responsible Minister. It is impossible, however, not to take equal note of the declarations of Mr. Ingheles, one of the northern deputies. He has the intention of making a formal inter-

pellation on this subject. His charges are that while the majority of "sinistres" await vainly reparations, a certain number of favored persons are receiving profits to be counted by many millions. Mr. Ingheles alleges that over 1,000,000 francs has been distributed among 32 industrialists. The system of coefficients is obviously dangerous. Clearly a proprietor who has had his house destroyed cannot rebuild it with the money that it was worth before the war. Unfortunately the coefficient has been variable, and it is said that in some cases indemnities of fifteen or sixteen times the 1914 value have been admitted!

Again, the difficulty of arriving even at the pre-war valuation of buildings now destroyed will be seen. It is impossible in some cases to verify the figures given. To go into the details is unnecessary, and it should be remembered that these are unproven allegations. But, as an example, the case of an industrialist which was cited by Mr. Ingheles may be given. It is stated that a competent person puts the pre-war value on this man's losses at 7,000,000. He has actually received 47,000,000 in advances! Names and figures were given by Mr. Ingheles. He is demanding an inquiry.

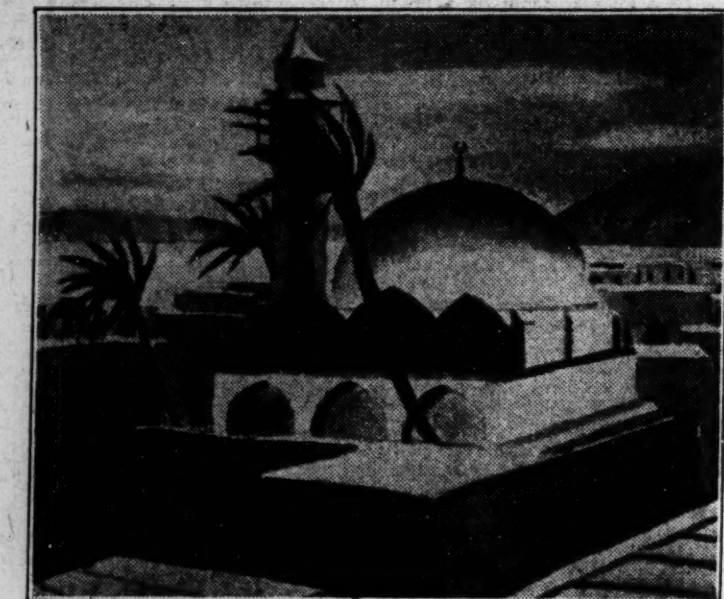
In this discussion also certain mayors of northern towns described the conditions which still prevail. If they are to be believed there are many thousands of persons living in unimaginably deplorable circumstances. Whatever conclusion may be come to—and naturally appreciations will differ—it is desirable that, whether by the cooperation of France and Germans, whether by the earnest prosecution of a plan prepared by the French and paid for by the Germans, whether by loans granted by other countries, it is high time that the better organization of practical reparations was realized.

## QUEENSLAND TO HAVE UNITED GRAND LODGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to advices now to hand, round table conferences are taking place between representatives of the newly constituted Grand Lodge of Queensland and the already existing Grand Lodge with the object of forming a United Grand Lodge of Queensland. Meanwhile, pending the formation of such organization, inter-visitation is now permitted between the various lodges, which has not hitherto been possible. A joint committee has been appointed for the purpose of drawing a draft constitution, which is now in the hands of the printers. For the present, in the hope of a speedy settlement, no new lodges are being consecrated, although several applications for warrants have been received.

An incident, unique in the records of Manxland's Masonic history has just taken place, when J. A. Brown, past grand master, and for many years



"The Mosque at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee," by Sidney W. Carline

deputy provincial grand master of the Isle of Man, celebrated the diamond jubilee of his initiation, when among 200 brethren present was F. J. Johnson, whom Mr. Brown had initiated 50 years previously. J. A. Brown, a Liverpoolian by birth, is well known as a newspaper proprietor and has been connected with Manx journalism all through his career.

In acknowledging the many congratulations of which he was the recipient, he said: "Have you ever considered what would be the effect if we were all Masons and modeled and molded our lives on Masonic teachings? Then the world would be an eddying from which all sin, dishonesty, slanders, backbitings would be banished, and in which there would prevail universal moral freedom and everlasting tranquillity. We must regretfully admit that this condition of beatitude is beyond human attainment, but we, as members of this vast humanizing order, should do our best to bring into being this earthly eddying." Among the visitors at the celebration was J. W. Ross Brown, K. C., brother of the guest of honor. He also was formerly a journalist but went to the bar, became a K. C., and as master of the Northern Bar Lodge, initiated the present Lord Chancellor.

Several new lodges are deciding immediately after consecration to become founding lodges of the proposed Masonic Central Temple. When Freemasons Hall was first built, Grand Lodge made it a condition that every new lodge should specially contribute to the cost. Some have wondered why this condition has not been laid down in the present instance, as those who desire the craft to expand in fresh directions might fairly be expected to contribute toward the cost of the expansion they demand.

## JOURNEYING DOWN TO DAMASCUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

At first sight Palestine impresses by its extreme humbleness of appearance. There is no grandeur of peaked mountain scenery as in Italy, no vast plains stretching away into the distance, no tall, graceful trees, no profusion of vegetation; instead man earns his daily bread on the monotonous plains of Sharon, unadorned by worldly beauties, but dotted here and there by



"Mount Hermon Above the Clouds," by R. C. Carline: Painted for the Imperial War Museum

mud villages, which stretch from the sea to the low rounded hills of Judea. Scrubby olive groves, with occasional palms, afford what shade there is, excepting that of the orange trees along the coast, or the low vineyards on the lower slopes of the hills. Nor are the people dissimilar to their surroundings; they are conspicuous by their lack of adornments; and by their lack of ambition their home life, which is of the most primitive. To the spectator there appears to be nothing in their homes to relieve the tedium of daily life, unless it be philosophy of outlook.

The road winds up 3000 feet from the plain of Sharon to Jerusalem,

the fasting and temptation, or the voice of St. John crying in the wilderness. I think that nowhere in Palestine is the feeling of the Old and New Testament so incorporated in the actual formation of the land, as in the Wilderness and Jordan Valley. Especially does this seem so when compared with such places as the beauty of the hillside city of Damascus to the north, or the open, unprotected lands of the Chaldeans and Babylonians to the east. Whereas the flat deserts of the latter lead one's eye to the distant horizon, and one's thoughts to speculation on the past, the stars, and the future, so the Jordan Valley and Wilderness, shut in on all sides like a pit, force one's thoughts ever more and more on one single point.

Crossing the valley, and descending from the level land among the mountains of hard white mud, as it were into the underworld, one arrives at the Jordan itself. The river runs swiftly among treed banks some hundred or more feet below the level of the valley. On either side lie these mud hills, cut out of the valley or washed up by the rushing river, for all the world like the camp of a giant's army. Here one's thoughts turn to the troubles of Lot, and to Sodom and Gomorrah, sunk beneath the mud. A wooden bridge now crosses the river at the point where Joshua presumably crossed it on entering the land, planning the destruction of Jericho, which guarded the way through the Wilderness to the land of Judea.

## The Village of Nazareth

Traveling from the Wilderness to Nazareth we pass from regions austere, gaunt and inhospitable to country which forms a complete contrast. The surroundings of Nazareth are calm, inviting and even beautiful. Cherry trees and cypresses vary the monotony of the olives, and in the spring there is a profusion of blossom and every kind of flower. The hills lie in the form of a horseshoe, the sides of which form spurs running down to the plain, one of these ending in the Mount of Precipitation. In the mountain hollow thus formed the village lies snugly. From its eyrie it looks across to Mount Gilboa, rising above Jezreel, to Little Hermon the rounded, and to the hills toward the south. In all Palestine one can imagine no place more full of charm or more suited for the boyhood of Jesus.

Despite the truth, at the time the statement was made, that a prophet is not without honor save in his own



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home, at the present time Nazareth is the only Christian village in Palestine; here the Christian traveler feels himself at once among friends, in contrast to the rest of Moslem Palestine.

The most intimate relic of the past is Mary's well, which still supplies the village; and in the church of the Virgin Mary one can also see a grotto under the altar which is called "Mary's Kitchen"; above this in the choir a pillar remains suspended from above, against which, so they say, the Angel Gabriel leant at the time of the Annunciation. These relics are highly prized, and rightly so, were it not that in the neighboring chapel they are

now excavating Joseph's carpenter shop. The ease with which sacred sites seem to be discovered in suitable places makes one look away from matters of speculation to such indelible landmarks of time as the solemn hills surrounding the village. These in their main form are presumably the same, as is also the position of the hills, and its approaches over the valley. The cypresses on the top of the little conical hill, now surmounted by a monastery which lies beside a spur of the main hills, show deep green against the orange sunset. As the sun goes down the hill darkens, becoming blue-green, the walls of the monastery show out a whitish violet, as do the cold stems of the fruit trees. People pass to and fro along the road which leads to the village; life appears, lights shine in the windows and dot the side of the hill, like stars behind the monastery; the hilltop shows hard against the glowing sky its undulating contour, broken here and there by the lines of other undulating hills, diminishing like waves in successive ridges till they reach the coast at Acre and the Mediterranean.

Supported in this cradle among the hills, thought is not occupied with the vicissitudes of the world. The Crusaders may come and go, the Moslem may pass northwards, Shechem may dispute the sacred rights with Jerusalem, but Nazareth remains the same, undisturbed, a child always. For an atmosphere of maturity one looks to the sea of Galilee; unlike the Dead Sea, salt and unproductive of life, the Sea of Galilee is like a jewel set amid ample forms; there is a fullness of color and of life. Standing on the open hillside at Tiberias and looking out over the blue-green expanse of the Sea of Galilee, freed from dogma, one breathes the air of sublimity. On the far shore the brown-green Gadarene Hills slope down precipitously to the water. Away to the northeast a white peak rises above all else; this is Mount Hermon, alone and detached. Below, the dark green cypresses of Capernaum stand out clearly on the water's edge.

Here the site of the ancient syna-

gogue has been excavated, the main plan of the building where no doubt Jesus preached. It is probably the synagogue of the centurion. Whatever the prosperity of the city in those days, nothing now remains but noble ruins; spiral columns, capitals, porticoes, the outer walls, all bear testimony to this once imposing building. As at Capernaum, so at Magdala and Tiberias one tends to overlook the present character of the place in favor of its past. Seen from the air the lake presents as rare a vision as from the land; its deep green-blue waters, sunk pear-shaped amid the rolling hills. The Jordan, black in its valley, winds its way past Bethsan towards Jericho; to the north again one sees the snow peaks of Mount Hermon, like a sentinel, at whose feet in the dim distance one can almost see Damascus, that gate to the East, lying in its green oasis, surrounded on one side by the Lebanon and on the other by the endless desert.

## Surprising Damascus

What a surprise the city of Damascus must have been to Abraham, where all manner of fruit trees grow, watered by the Abana and Parphar, and where verdure and pastures abound without the necessity of man's incessant toil at irrigation, as is the case in Mesopotamia. Compared with his desert land, where there is now no cultivation except along the two great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, there could be no greater change than this vision of luxury. In the spring for miles around the city there are groves and groves of cherries in bloom, amid vast tracts of red newly turned soil, or young, bright, green corn, and later in the year, I believe they are even rivaled by the gardens of roses.

Nor does the wealth of its surroundings outdo the wealth of the city: houses, crowded together, stretch over a vast area; long, well planned streets cut it into sections. The street that is called Straight, now perhaps a third of its original width, and still as straight as ever, is always busy and crowded with merchandise; narrow ways not infrequently open into surprisingly magnificent houses, their marble courtyards containing fine fountains and rare plants which form welcome shadows on the sunlit floor. Rooms open out from right and left, the reception room with its raised and cushioned divans, a private chapel, dining, drawing rooms and so forth; the bedrooms on the floor above open on to the balcony, and in the summer the flat roof gives sleeping accommodation for all. There is perhaps no city in Palestine to rival Damascus in its wealth and luxury, its varied merchandise, its profusion of color and life, as there is perhaps no city to vie with it in the years of its age. The cities of the Assyrians and the Medes no longer exist, but the city of Benhadad still flourishes. Camels still come to it from across the desert bringing the wealth of the distant Orient as they did when Mesopotamia was the hub of the universe. The philosopher, who has lived in the past, whilst enjoying the atmosphere of Nazareth and Tiberias, here finds himself carried away in the whirlwind of hurrying life.

## SOUTH AFRICAN BUILDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—The South African Building Trades National Board, a new organization, held its first conference in Johannesburg recently, and all important districts in the union were represented. The board consists of 12 members, and majority decisions are to be binding on building trade unions in so far as they do not violate the constitutions of the unions, while an executive committee will transact all business between meetings. The policy of the board is to control in general the national policy of the building trade unions; and, when necessary, negotiate with the wages standardization board of the Employers Federation. It has been constituted by existing unions in the building industry in South Africa as the result of a demand for a closer form of unity, with the object of the discussing of wages and working conditions. It is proposed that the board should draw up a scheme of consolidation, with a view to amalgamating the unions, and it is recommended that various executives should authorize their respective branches to bring into existence a united building trades committee in various centers.

## CLYDE TO INCREASE DOCKING CAPACITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—For over 20 years there has been a proposal to increase the docking accommodation on the Clyde at Renfrew, Scotland. There is every prospect now, however, that the Renfrew dock system will be carried out shortly by the Clyde trustees, arrangements having been made for the purchase of 140 acres of the lands of Elderslie and 480 yards of quayside at Renfrew. But for the war this scheme would probably have been proceeded with before.

Sir William Raeburn, M. P., who presided at the meeting of the Clyde trustees, which considered the matter, said that though the times were not very propitious for starting extensive schemes, he thought that both labor and material were on the downward trend, and by the time they were ready to start the work, he was sure the cost of the execution would be much less.

Sir William was optimistic enough to believe that Scotland was only at the beginning of a very great expansion of the trade of the country and that when the difficult position of today was passed, there would be a great addition required to its dock accommodation, and the Clyde Trust, like other dock authorities, must look ahead. He ventured to think that by the time they were ready with these docks there would be traffic for them. When the whole scheme was completed, Sir William said, they would have added over two miles of quayside to the river frontage, and they would have doubled the dock accommodation of today, exclusive of the accommodation they had on the river itself.

## BRITISH BILL AGAINST TRAFFIC IN PLUMAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The bill in the House of Commons to prohibit the importation of plumage in Britain received a second reading recently, on motion of T. Thomson, who said that the idea of the measure had been effectively approved by the House on at least 10 occasions. Sir P. Lloyd-Greame asserted that the bill, if passed, would not add a single penny of expenditure to the public charge or a single official to any governmental department, and believed that in its present form it would carry out in a thoroughly fair and practical way a proposal which the great majority of members of the House and people of the country would gladly see passed. The government he represented as being in entire sympathy with its provisions; but should the bill be given a second reading, and come back at a time when great pressure of public business already existed, he could not guarantee that time could be found for its final stage.

Mr. Dennis and Lieut.-Col. Archer-Shee opposed passage of the measure on the grounds that it was economically to the country's disadvantage. The second reading was agreed to by 137 votes to 24.

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## ALASKA CONTROL PLAN IS OPPOSED

Secretary of Agriculture, Following Discussion of Development Proposal by Cabinet, Sees Alleged Weakness of Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The plan for the control of Alaska resources by a commission composed of Alaskans is objected to in a letter sent to Charles Curry (R.), Representative from California, chairman of the House Territories Commission, by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

The cabinet discussed conditions in Alaska thoroughly at its last meeting, and the information was given out that the Administration was in favor of removing some of the restrictions which were said to be responsible for the decrease in population and prosperity in that Territory. It is evident, however, from the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture, that there will be opposition to removing restrictions that have been placed upon the development of Alaskan resources with a view to their conservation for the future.

### Administration's Policy

In response to a request from Representative Curry, Secretary Wallace's letter comments on the bill which proposes to create an Alaskan development board. It says in part: "Apparently the enactment of this measure would evict from Alaska these departments of the federal government and set up there a form of administration wholly different from anything we have ever had before in any state or territory. As Alaska includes more than one-sixth of the total area of the United States, with vast natural resources, this unique proposal challenges attention."

"The proposed Alaskan development board would have control over the national forests, water powers, bird reservations, agricultural experiment stations, fisheries, game and fur-bearing animals, and the unreserved public lands of the Territory. It would have sweeping authority. While it is 'established in the Department of the Interior,' it seems to be quite independent of that department and its executive head, except that the Secretary of the Interior would have some measure of control, as to the organization work of the board and some of its decisions."

### Door Open to Abuses

"For example, if the proposed board should refuse to grant or renew any application, entry, patent, lease, license, or other privilege, the applicant is given the right to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior within 60 days; but if, on the other hand, the board should grant the application, that would end the matter. To illustrate: If some one should apply to the board to purchase all of the timber in Alaska at 10 cents a thousand feet, and if the board should reject this application, then the applicant would have the right to appeal to the Secretary of the Interior. But if, instead of rejecting the application, the board should grant it, then it would seem that no appeal could be considered."

"Even the President could not disturb the board except for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, and Congress itself would have over it only such control as it might exercise by withholding appropriations or by repealing the law."

### Separate Powers Proposed

"In effect, this measure proposes to set up a branch of the federal government having jurisdiction over certain properties and functions in the Territory of Alaska, making it practically independent of the federal authority at Washington. Although it would consist chiefly of members appointed by the President, the majority would not be subject to his control, even in matters of national policy or (as in the administration of the Migratory Bird Act) in matters which concern treaty rights and involve questions of foreign policy. The degree of its independence of the President is indicated by the rather extraordinary proviso that the board shall submit an annual message to Congress recommending such legislation as it may deem advisable."

"The Department of Agriculture has for many years carried on certain activities in Alaska. The Weather Bureau has nine stations there. The Biological Survey has four stations for the purpose of looking after the reindeer and land fur-bearing animals. The Forest Service has charge of the national forests. The Bureau of Roads has charge of forest road construction under the federal aid act. The States Relation Service has five agricultural experiment stations at different points in the Territory. The Bureau of Markets, while maintaining no representative there, gathers certain statistics. Under this measure all of these activities would be discontinued."

### Importance of Forests

"Our most important work there is in connection with the forests. There are in Alaska some 20,000,000 acres of national forests, created between 1902 and 1908. Up to the present time these forests have not been utilized extensively, because of the distance from markets and the relatively small local demand for lumber. "We have in Alaska the opportunity to create a second Norway. Under intelligent management, these forests can be made to produce for all time to come a quantity of paper equivalent to one-third of the present annual requirements of the United States. The time is not far distant when the increasing scarcity of lumber and of paper, and the consequent high prices,

will make it necessary for us to draw heavily upon our national forests in Alaska. These national forests have been and are being administered on a basis of national and local cooperation with constant study of development and use. The plan worked out by the department is being accepted as fair by a number of substantial business interests engaged in the manufacture of paper.

"The purpose is to put the making of paper in Alaska on a sound and continuing basis, developing a perpetual industry by limiting manufacturing capacity to the raw material which the forest will continue to produce."

### Decline of Population

"A good deal has been said concerning the declining population in Alaska. It is interesting to note that while other parts of Alaska have been going backward and losing in population, that part of the Territory embraced in the national forests has increased steadily in population and prosperity."

"While the agriculture of Alaska is as yet largely undeveloped, the work which has been done there at the experimental stations maintained and directed by the Department of Agriculture has been most helpful. It is the sort of work which must be continued if Alaskan agriculture is to be developed upon a basis which will maintain the population as its industries are developed; otherwise the cost of imported food will be so high as to retard greatly industrial development."

"Not long since, Congress created the Federal Power Commission, which is composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture. This was the result of 10 or 12 years of nationwide controversy over federal hydroelectric power legislation. After long debate it was finally agreed that uniformity of policy and action was essential to the sound and prompt development of our water powers. This Federal Power Commission is just now getting established, and it is reasonable to expect that under its administration the development of water power throughout the nation will be promoted on sound economic lines. It would be most unfortunate if that Territory should be deprived of the services of the Federal Power Commission and the power resources of Alaska placed in the hands of such a board as is now proposed to create, and deprive of the help of all the governmental organizations from which otherwise it might secure technical assistance and advice."

### Basis of New Development

"The decrease in the white population is due largely to the playing out of the mining industry, and to restrictive regulations imposed by the Federal Government."

"We have now come to a time when economic conditions should bring about a gradual development of Alaskan industries with a corresponding increase in population. This development should be on a sound basis, and not the result of temporary and reckless exploitation of public property."

"The needs of Alaska would not be met by the enactment of this measure. It is now proposed to create a board which would have local authority, but would lose all the advantages of specialization and direct personal responsibility which have so largely contributed to our national prosperity and success. Such an arrangement would deprive the administrative officers of the Territory of the services of the great scientific organizations which the Federal Government maintains."

## WOOD MISSION ON A TOUR OF LUZON

BAGUIO, Philippines—After two days of motoring in Luzon, where dozens of interviews were held with private citizens, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes, comprising President Harding's special mission to investigate Philippine conditions, have returned to Baguio. It was stated that while most of those interviewed expressed strong desires for independence, it was not indicated that the majority would have over it only such control as it might exercise by withholding appropriations or by repealing the law.

The mission inspected the City of Baguio and Camp John Hay here, declared to be one of the most picturesque army camps owned by the United States. The party also visited a school teachers' summer camp near Baguio, where 200 American and 400 Filipino teachers from all over the Archipelago are spending their vacations. General Wood, in a speech at the camp, declared the work of the teachers is one of the most important features in the upbuilding of the Filipino people.

B'NAI B'RITH ELECTION  
NEW YORK, New York—The District Grand Lodge of the Independent Order B'NAI B'RITH, in convention here, elected George Newman of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, president.

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## LABOR FEDERATION CHIEF HAS A RIVAL

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, Seeks the Place Now Held by Samuel Gompers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, seeks to replace Samuel Gompers as head of the American Federation of Labor. It has been rumored for some time that the various factions opposed to the continuance of Mr. Gompers in office would unite on Mr. Lewis, and he has been in conference with the leaders of some of these groups here within a day or two.

The radical element in organized labor is outspoken in its declaration that Mr. Lewis can defeat the big chief at the forthcoming convention. To be sure, this has been said before and with as much confidence, but it is asserted now that Mr. Gompers has weakened himself by his attitude on several important issues during the year and that the forces opposed to him have been greatly strengthened.

Mr. Gompers cannot be said to have had a successful year. That is, defeat has perched upon his banner more frequently than victory. Even his adversaries, however, admit he is a good fighter, and, after each misadventure, he issues his defiance and a trumpet call for a new attack. Although he has been so many years in the service, he is as unimpaired as ever and will wage a lively fight for the maintenance of his prestige and power in the great Labor organization of the United States.

### Matthew Woll Mentioned

In former years there has been much boasting of what would be done to "Sam" Gompers at the convention, but when the veteran of many campaigns took command of the convention the program which he had prepared went through without a hitch. It has been said that when he was ready to give up his office, he would pick his successor, and Matthew Woll has frequently been mentioned for the place. He is of the same school of labor thought as Mr. Gompers and would carry on his policies.

But those who desire to get rid of Mr. Gompers would be no better pleased with Mr. Woll or with any one of similar views. They want a decided change.

Mr. Lewis belongs to the radical wing of labor by virtue of the fact that he is identified with the miners rather than because of his being intrinsically "red" in his political views. He was first a statistician for the miners and was promoted until he became acting president with aspirations for the presidency of the United Mine Workers. He was favored in this by a combination of circumstances. The miners, through their leaders were demanding various concessions. One demand was for a 60 per cent advance in wages; another for a six-hour day, and third, for a five-day week. Mr. Lewis made himself popular by agreeing to demand all of these things.

### Where Mr. Gompers Has Failed

The miners are more active in their efforts to obtain labor privileges than is any other branch of the American Federation of Labor, and it is claimed that their representative should have a prominent place in the organization. Aside from the fact that he has offended the more radical element in the labor organizations by his consistent opposition to the violence of the Reds in this country and has set himself with fixed determination against the Russian Bolsheviks and their sympathizers among the workers of Europe, Mr. Gompers is accused of having failed to make good in his attempts on behalf of labor. He tried to lead labor into the democratic fold, during the presidential campaign and the Republicans were overwhelmingly successful. He outlined a campaign for the election of congressional candidates and comparatively few of them were elected. He has had to face unfriendly decisions in labor cases of courts and a gradual encroachment upon the purities of the closed shop.

Mr. Gompers has tried to keep labor from following after the vain gods of the reactionaries on the one hand and of the radicals on the other. It is difficult to take the measure of his success at this time.

BUENOS AIRES SETTLEMENT  
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Work will be resumed today by the port workers of Buenos Aires under certain conditions decided upon by an assembly of the workers yesterday. An agreement to this effect was reached by Minister of Finance Salaberry and representatives of the workers, after

a week's stoppage of all work in the port by the government authorities in order to prevent conflicts between the strikers, and non-union labor who threatened to hire if the strikers failed to return to work.

## LIQUOR PROBLEMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Liquor Control Board recently constituted in this Province is having an anxious time in framing regulations which will be applied with the coming of government control of the sale of liquor into effect. This will take place on June 1. The problem is such a large one that the process of engaging a personnel and establishing a chain of permit fees has only been commenced. The board is being deluged with applications for posts, and is also subjected to varying advice as to how the act should be interpreted.

So far there are no regulations definitely decided upon. The board made a tentative announcement that no limit would be placed on the amount of liquor which a resident permit holder might purchase, but this statement has aroused so much protest from prohibitionists and even moderates, that it is doubtful if such a regulation will be made. Another announcement to the effect that the advisability of purchasing breweries and of manufacturing government beer was being considered has also been frowned upon and, it is believed, will not be adopted by the board. It is likely, however, that deliveries of beer purchases will be made directly from the breweries, thus saving storage space in the government warehouses from which the deliveries of other liquors are to be made.

The liquor commissioners frankly admit that they have undertaken a task a great deal more perplexing than they imagined it would be. They acknowledge that at the next session of the Legislature some radical amendments will have to be made to the liquor control act, which they declare, "is a very imperfect law, unworthy in some respects. There is still a good deal of antipathy to that part of the legislation which allows tourists and visitors to British Columbia from the United States side to obtain liquor permits, as it is held that those who will come to the Province specifically for drinking purposes will be most likely to violate the law by consuming liquor in public places."

## INQUIRY BEGUN INTO KANSAS COAL MINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas Industrial Court has begun an investigation of conditions in the coal-mining industry of the State, to ascertain why miners work only two-thirds of the time. The court has had some information regarding the conditions in the industry, but it did not have a report last week. This report revealed that the miners, in the year 1920, worked 203 days, and in 1919, but 141 days.

The average working year is 312 days. The miners last year did no work on 110 days. There would be some holidays, and some days when forced layoffs were necessary because of breakdown of machinery or other unusual circumstances. But the industrial court is to try to find out why the miners work only two-thirds of their time. They receive pay accordingly.

Last year there was some agitation among the miners for the five-day week. On the basis of the actual work in the mines, the workmen do not have a four-day week at the present time, and have never had to exceed four days' actual work in any single week in the history of the industry. The agitation for the five-day week was to compel the mine operators to pay for five days' straight time. The miners receive a big wage per day, but if their days are cut down their earnings are greatly reduced.

COMMITTEE FOR ARMY INCREASE  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An army of 175,000 men was decided upon yesterday by the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee considering the army appropriation bill. The measure as passed by the House provided for an army of 150,000.

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## MR. OBREGON ON OIL QUESTION

President Warns Mexican Congress of Gravity of International Questions Involved—Need of Good Banking System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The necessity for the immediate enactment of new legislation in Mexico in regard to banking, labor, petroleum, land, and agriculture was stressed by President Obregon addressing the special session of the Mexican Congress which convened recently.

"The great difficulties that the country has experienced due to the lack of a solidly established banking system, through which the country from one end to the other may receive the benefits of a credit system," President Obregon declared, "are so much in evidence and they have given rise to such a critical situation that I need not try to demonstrate to you the supreme necessity of applying a remedy to the chaotic condition which in this respect prevails in the Republic."

The enactment of a law that will "settle the banking problem," was the first matter which he urged the legislators to take up during the extraordinary session.

Referring to labor, the President said: "Labor laws are measures of protection for the working classes, and their necessity and opportuneness no one will deny. The tendency of modern thought in matters pertaining to labor is so unmistakably marked that any government that would oppose humanitarian measures of such an importance as are labor laws, not only would fall in its opposition, but it would fall in its duty. Therefore, it has been the desire of the Executive to bring the realization of one of the most beautiful ideals of the revolution by giving Article 123 of the Constitution immediate practical effects."

President Obregon advocated the "federalization" of education. "Federalization of education, the establishment of the Department of Public Instruction and of Labor, and the correlative reforms to the organic law of the departments, are matters that so frankly respond to the necessity of a fair administration and of the intensification of education among the people by all means within the reach of the state, that it is only necessary to enunciate the purpose of the respective laws for the Congress to immediately grasp the importance of these matters and the need of prompt action on the same," he declared.

He also advocated the establishment of an agrarian policy which would encourage the restoration of the land to the people.

"As far as the agrarian law, its object," President Obregon stated, "is to solve as far as possible the already old but none the less important problem in the revolutionary program mention is made at the very first of the fair distribution of the land among the working class, and it is the duty of the Executive to see that this promise be not relegated to the sphere of political dreams, but, at the same time, it should not be understood that the present agrarian system is to be disturbed, nor the fundamental basis of agricultural life of the country attacked. Although the agrarian bill which I submit to the legislative power is inspired from the most advanced revolutionary principles, it is also based on a deep knowledge of the necessities of the country and on the obstacles and difficulties that a law of this nature will encounter in its practical realization."

He called upon the legislators carefully to study the oil question, urging upon them the necessity of passing

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laws which would "safeguard the nation."

"Around the oil question," he stated, "there are revolving grave problems of an internal and international character which will have no little bearing on the future progress of the country. On the one side there is the principle of national autonomy which the Revolution proclaimed as indispensable for the economic progress of the Republic, and for the development of its energies and of its natural resources. On the other side, the interests, the owners of the oil lands, are opposing, either through the tribunals of Mexico or through diplomatic channels, the application of Article 27 of the Constitution. The result of all this has been to make of the oil question a matter of world-wide interest, and to create for Mexico grave difficulties which can only be settled by a careful study of the manner in which the interests of the nation can be safeguarded, without harm to the property of natives and foreigners, provided it has been acquired fairly and legally."

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Federal Reserve banks have not the right to insist on par collection of cheques of member banks, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday in effect.

The court reversed decrees of Georgia courts which had refused to enjoin the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta from taking steps to force collection of cheques drawn on a number of Georgia State non-member banks, "except through the usual and ordinary channels."

The suit was brought by more than 40 state banks of Georgia in conjunction with the American Bank & Trust Company of Atlanta. The plaintiffs insisted throughout the case, however, that behind this issue was an attempt of the Federal Reserve institution to compel them to join the reserve system.

Counsel charged that a carefully planned campaign had been decided upon by the Atlanta Reserve Bank and that the very existence of the state banks was threatened. Cheques drawn against them were to be held until a large amount had accumulated, it was asserted, and then a sudden demand made for the entire amount "over the counter," or such cheques in large amounts were to be sent through the local postmaster for collection without notice, all for the one purpose of embarrassing the "hold-outs" from the reserve system.

The Atlanta Reserve Bank denied that it intended any illegal act.

## EASTER ISLAND NOT FOR SALE

SANTIAGO, Chile—Easter Island is not for sale. The Chilean Government, which owns this "negro" island lying in the Pacific Ocean about 2500 miles off Chile, makes this statement in view of reports circulated here and in Buenos Aires that negotiations were in progress for the sale of the island. Easter Island, or Pascua, as it is called in Spanish, has no value to Chile except as a naval base. It is inhabited by only a few hundred Kanakas, or South Sea Islanders.

## DORSEY BOOKLET ATTACKED

ATLANTA, Georgia—Publication of the booklet, "The Negro in Georgia," by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey, charging 135 cases of mistreatment of Negroes, is assailed in three statements published here by Samuel L. Olive, president of the State Senate; Judge E. R. Searcy of the Flint Circuit Superior Court, and Thomas W. Hardwick, former United States Senator and Governor-elect.

Every conceivable color and color combination and plain or fancy weaves; all have hand knotted fringe. The summer costume is considered incomplete without one; priced \$4.98 to \$13.98.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

## CLAIMS OF THE FARM ARE URGED

Harvard Professor Says Country Needs Its Most Ambitious and Vigorous Young People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Asserting that the maintenance of civilization depends upon the keeping of the most ambitious and vigorous young men and women of the country in the country, Prof. Thomas N. Carver, of Harvard University, addressed a gathering at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on the claims of the country as a field for a life work. Professor Carver said that the city consumes what the country produces, not only the wealth of the soil but the very population. No city, he said, is self-sufficient and that real city people do not maintain themselves.

"There are too many leaders in the country and too few followers," said Professor Carver. "So farmers are hard to organize. City people go naturally in herds. The boss politician gets nowhere in the country. Farmers are too independent for the most effective cooperation. A higher morality must be appealed to—the good of the community—to get them together for a common end."

"The Roman writers were lamenting the exodus from the country just as our writers have been. It is inevitable while farm families produce the stock of the world. I do not look for a movement to the country, but if we can retard the movement by keeping the most vigorous young men and women on the farm it will be of more value than bringing back city people."

"The country life lacks a feeling of appreciation, and it lacks social satisfaction. Given comradeship the young men and young women of our strenuous race will not shrink from physical labor. Cooperative movements are going to go far to bring these factors into the country."

Professor Carver declared that in reading "Who's Who in America" he had concluded the editors never heard of any achievement in agriculture. "It is virtually a book of talkers," he said. "It means our appreciation of agriculture is not yet fully developed."

## DECISION IN GAS CASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court yesterday dismissed for want of jurisdiction the appeal to the City of New York from decrees of lower courts holding that the 80-cent gas law was unconstitutional. The dismissal was ordered on the ground that the city had no property or other legal interest in the suit.

## NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—What is known as the June class of 29 officers will be graduated from the Naval War College here next Saturday. In the absence of Rear Admiral Sims, president of the college, who is on his way to England, Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, chief of staff and acting president, will deliver the address to the class and distribute the diplomas.



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## SAMUEL MURRAY



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON MARKETS  
SIDE INTERESTS

Effects of Strikes, Railroad Problems, Credits, Reparations, and Other Questions All Serve to Unsettle the Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—Troubles linger on in their going and prospective benefits in their coming that the London stock market seems condemned to unsettle. Relief from the menace of a strike of railway and road transport workers came with startling suddenness, but the growing scarcity of coal hampers industry and condemns enterprise to inaction. The budget looks ahead and will be "disappointing," though nobody has, since expensive measures were taken to cope with the possibility of a general strike, expected any vital reduction in taxation apart from the promised disappearance of the excess profits duty.

The attitude of the Treasury in relation to redemption or early funding of the floating debt remains to be disclosed, and until it is revealed there can be no definite assurance that the change in the method of renewing Treasury bills implies a progressive cheapening of money. The Government of India, whose securities have behind them, by implication though not in contractual terms, the guarantee of the Imperial Government, is borrowing in London at 7 per cent, but inauspicious as this looks, it has not destroyed confidence in a downward trend in the value of money.

Mexican Securities

When main issues are obscure and complicated markets tend to turn attention to neglected quarters. So there has occurred a little upward flutter in the Mexican securities that have their market domicile in London. As a matter of course the inspiring cause has been one or other of the recurring rumors—either that Mexico has definitely taken up the problem of settling her external indebtedness, or that United States relations with Mexico are being straightened out. That the one implies the other is plainly recognized in London. As the oldest creditor and the first purveyor of credit and railways to Mexico, Great Britain considers her voice in a Mexican settlement by no means negligible, but is quite conscious that political interest and the ability to give present financial help and acceptable advice put all initiative in American hands. The latest spurt in Mexican stocks in London was attributed to New York buying on slender evidence. When, immediately after a rise in Mexican stocks of the old established kind on vague rumors of a variegated description, you find Mexican oil shares going up because of the discovery of a new "gusher," one begins to think that there may have been more gush than substance in the whole movement.

A great deal of solid British investment capital is tied up in Mexican Government loans, in the debentures preference and ordinary stocks of the Mexican Railway, and in the bonds of the National Railways of Mexico, and a lead from Washington would be welcomed immensely in the United Kingdom.

Activity of Other Days

In days still within the recollection of the present generation two of the liveliest speculative departments of the London Stock Exchange were those devoted to "Mexican Railways" and "Trunks." There were "markets" because there were jobbers, or dealers, who had books in the stocks of the old Mexican Railway and of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and were ready at any time to quote prices, to buy or to sell. Both the Mexican Railway and the Grand Trunk published weekly traffic returns and monthly working statements which furnished occasion for continual fluctuations. Until the advent of South African mining shares "Mexican Railways" and "Trunks" were the favorite speculative counters of the British public. "Americans" required some attention to exchange and arbitrage conditions and were on a higher speculative plane, and British Railway stocks were dying out as speculative mediums. Both these old-time markets, in which fortunes were made and lost, have been dead for ever so long.

Before the war the Mexican market had petered out. The Grand Trunk market ceased to have a real existence as soon as speculation became impossible under the war rules. Now the company itself is in sight of dissolution and does not like the prospect. The Grand Trunk's Pacific extension, undertaken 15 years ago, never filled the hopes based on it, largely because competitive lines were allowed to cut into the traffic. The parent company was unable to finance its offshoot beyond a certain point or to implement its guarantees. The Grand Trunk itself lapsed into quasi-insolvency as the Dominion refused to advance railway rates in keeping with the stupendous rise in working expenses.

State Aid for Railways

State aid was forthcoming and the Canadian Government takes the view that it behaved liberally in advancing money to keep the railways going. This opinion is not shared in the City; indeed it is hardly possible to conceive two accounts of the same occurrences which differ so radically and irreconcilably as the Canadian Government's and the Grand Trunk Company's versions of their relations. There seems a fatality about the matter, so that every successive step produces new disagreement and added friction. After much negotiation the purchase of the Grand Trunk was de-

cided on, the price to be ascertained by arbitration. The agreement provided that the award should be given within nine months, that the property should in the meantime be administered by a joint committee, and that it should be formally handed over as soon as the price had been paid. The arbitration has gone beyond the nine months allowed, the government blames the company for delay, and will allow more time only on condition that the property is handed completely over at once. That the government is entitled to exact conditions for an extension of the arbitration sitting cannot be doubted, but it seems unnecessarily provocative to insist on possession of a property before the price has been fixed. Having the substance, the government might have spared the company the humiliation of surrendering its formal ownership until the property has been paid for.

## DIVIDENDS

Atlas Powder, quarterly of 3% on common, payable June 10 to stock of May 31.

Atlantic Refining, quarterly of \$5 a share on common, payable June 15 to stock of May 21.

Crescent Pipeline, quarterly of 75 cents a share, payable June 15 to stock of May 24.

American Sugar Refining, quarterly of 1% on common and preferred, payable July 2 to stock of June 1.

F. W. Woolworth, quarterly of \$1.75 a share on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 10.

Sinclair Consolidated Oil, quarterly of \$2 on preferred, payable May 31 to stock of May 15.

Todd Shipyards, quarterly \$2 a share payable June 20 on the new capitalization only to holders of June 1.

Merrimack Manufacturing 2% on common, payable June 1 to stock of April 27.

Essex Company semiannual of \$3 a share, payable June 1 to stock of May 12.

Newmarket Manufacturing 2 1/2% payable May 16 to stock of May 10.

Mahoning Investment quarterly of \$1.50 a share payable June 1 to stock of record May 23.

FRENCH PIG IRON  
OUTPUT INCREASES

NEW YORK, New York.—Production of pig iron in France during 1920 amounted to more than 60 per cent of the pre-war output, and exports of pig iron from France in 1920 were double the tonnage exported in 1913, according to figures received by the French Commission in the United States. Comparative statistics showing the output of the industry in the year before the war, at its low level during the war, and the improvement made last year are as follows: 1913, 5,207,197 tons; 1918, 1,397,000 tons; 1920, 3,317,371 tons.

In classification of output cast-iron production in 1920 amounted to more than 80 per cent of pre-war production, basic pig iron to almost 60 per cent, while the output of special cast iron was over 30 per cent greater in 1920 than in 1913. Pig iron exports were 148,000 tons and 306,000 tons in 1920.

France, upon the restoration of normal conditions, will be able to develop production, so that the pig iron output will reach 11,000,000 tons annually, or more than twice the pre-war annual production, according to estimates of industrial engineers.

NEW YORK MARKET  
RALLIES AT CLOSE

NEW YORK, New York.—Leading stocks were depressed 1 to 3 points in the early stages of yesterday's session, but rallied substantially in the final dealings, despite the firmer tone of money, and the last closed somewhat higher. Oil, motors and specialties, featured by Mexican Petroleum, General Asphalt, International Paper, Central Leather, and Chandler, led a covering movement toward the close. New highs for the day were made in the last hour.

The greatest upturn of the day was made by International Paper, while American Sugar, Mexican Petroleum, and specialties were strong. Call money was firmer, with ruling rate 6 1/2%. Sales totaled 700,300 shares. Steel 8 3/4, up 1/4; International Paper 7 1/2, up 5/8; Studebaker 7 3/4, up 1/4; Mexican Petroleum 14 3/4, up 1/4; Reading 7 3/4, up 1/4.

## GOODYEAR READJUSTMENT PLAN

AKRON, Ohio.—Announcement is made that the plan and agreement of readjustment of debt and capitalization of the Goodyear Tire Rubber Company has been declared operative. The committee under the plan have transferred the preferred stock and common stock represented by them to the voting trustees under a preferred stock-voting trust agreement under which E. G. Wilmer, A. H. Scoville, and W. A. Phillips are voting trustees, and the Union Trust Company of Cleveland, Ohio, depository, and under a common stockholders' voting-trust agreement, under which F. S. Borton, C. R. Erwin, E. E. Mack, R. L. Robinson, and F. A. Seiberling are voting trustees and the Union Trust Company of Cleveland depository.

## WORLD CEREAL CROPS REPORT

ROME, Italy.—Indications are that this year's crops will be satisfactory, the International Institute of Agriculture announces. "The world stocks of wheat and rye," it declares, "are sufficient for all requirements until New Year's, leaving a margin of 1,400,000 metric tons at least."

BANCO DE ESPAÑA  
ACTIVITY FOR YEAR

Annual Report of Institution so Closely Associated With Finance and Economic Welfare of Country of Great Interest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—For a number of reasons the Banco de España, the national bank of this country and most intimately associated with national finance and the economic welfare of the country, is in a situation of peculiar interest at the present moment. The question of the renewal of its privileges, and the conditions thereof comes up shortly, and there is, of course, a party in the State that does not consider the existing arrangement to be wholly advantageous to the country and would have it modified. Then there is the difficult economic situation of the country, which seems, as it were, to have been sprung upon it suddenly after the splendid and uninquiring contentment that it enjoyed for the first year of the war, and there are various other problems, such as the great question of the great affair of national finance and economy, not the least of which is that of the banking situation in Catalonia, and the charge that was leveled in some quarters against the Banco de España that it did not give sufficient and timely assistance to the Banco de Barcelona, which suggestion was strongly repudiated by all concerned with the national bank. It is agreed that the most recent revelations concerning the conduct of the Barcelona institution are not such as to inspire regrets in impartial minds that more assistance was not given to it. In all such circumstances the annual report of the Banco de España, on its past year's working, to be followed shortly by the general meeting of shareholders, has been received with marked interest.

## Higher Rates Noted

The directors of the bank, at the beginning of this annual statement, make a reference to the rising of money rates throughout the world, saying that the Banco de España could not remain indifferent to the increase in the rates of interest everywhere, in respect to discounts, loans and deposits, and for its own protection the Banco de España had to do likewise since these high quotations abroad had their repercussions upon Spanish finance. But on raising their own rates it was very well known that the council of the bank in agreement with the criterion which was held by the then eminent Minister of Finance, pursued no other object than that of preventing any prejudice to the monetary equilibrium and the public interests such as might have been exerted. Having regard to all the interests operating, the council of the bank, in agreement with the Finance Minister, did what was necessary, declaring 4 1/2 per cent interest on loans and credits, with security of state securities and the shares in companies with state monopolies, 5 1/2 per cent for loans and credits secured by industrial and commercial shares, 6 per cent on discount operations, and 6 1/2 per cent for personal credits.

## Lent Assistance

The report goes on to state that in the closing weeks of last year "a banking disturbance of some importance was produced in one of the most progressive regions of Spain." It was known how the Banco de España, within the limits imposed by foresight and the prudence that should always guide their operations, lent the assistance that was required from it. It was within the memory of all how, with the desire of the government, the assistance conceded had been made with the guarantee of the Treasury, which removed all risk from their institution. The Banco de España fulfilled its duties with the government and to its situation in the financial world, without losing sight of its primary duty to maintain its means and resources with the necessary efficiency, such in the last report being the means and resources with which their national economy would be served. The fiduciary circulation, which at the end of 1919 reached the figure of 3,866,919,750 pesetas, amounted at the end of 1920 to 4,326,249,350 pesetas. A total number of 3,833,598 notes representing a value of 378,269,000 pesetas had been destroyed. The gold in the bank's safes, its property, amounted to 2,450,859,742.83 pesetas at the end of the financial year, compared with 2,418,652,257.71 pesetas the previous year, and the silver reserve represented 573,567,210.03, compared with 629,887,809.10 pesetas in 1919. To these had to be added foreign bills which amounted to 81,649,324.10 pesetas gold.

## Development of Bank

The report adduced facts and figures to show the development of the operations of the bank. In 1919 there were 6247 loans made on various securities, the total value of such loans being 100,370,975 pesetas, while last year there were 8153 loans, the total value of which was 86,460,768 pesetas. Loans on merchandise and bills of lading which numbered 1312 with a value of 26,228,945 pesetas in 1919, were represented by 1251 and 16,136,215 pesetas last year. In 1919 there were opened 28 credits for a total of 3,417,000 pesetas on the security of commercial assets, and in 1920 there were 21 such credits representing 13,872,000 pesetas. In 1919 a total of 19,752 credits were opened upon the guarantee of general securities representing a total amount of 2,797,445,514 pesetas as against 20,884 credits representing 1,985,999,771 pesetas last year. There were 2505 credits opened, with a personal guarantee in 1919

representing 362,802,665 pesetas, as against 2511 credits in this class, representing 308,245,380 pesetas last year. Credits on stocks and merchandise to the number of 18 were opened in 1919, a value of 6,152,242 pesetas being represented, while last year there were 28 such credits with a value of 15,382,550 pesetas. In the matter of current accounts there was a movement of 62,362,000,158 pesetas in 1919; while last year the sum was 79,161,834,364 pesetas. The balance of these accounts was represented at the close of 1919 by 1,059,606,460 pesetas and at the close of last year by 1,159,526,558 pesetas. The report drew special attention to the fall in the amount of credits with guarantee of various securities as shown above, which fall represented an amount of \$11,445,743 pesetas, which was accounted for by the unusually large number of operations of this class that took place in 1919 as the result of the permanent interior loan which was issued in June of that year.

## Branches Desired

The government had expressed the desire that the bank should establish branches or representations at Tetuan and Larache with a view to dealing with the fiscal receipts there, and the bank agreeing, a royal decree was issued in August in which the conditions for such branches were set forth following which the necessary measures were taken to open the agencies at these centers in the Spanish zone, and the services were duly begun in the early days of last September. The Melilla branch came into the accounts for the first time. A new branch at Haro was determined upon. All services in connection with the Treasury and with the state debt had been carried through in Madrid and at the end of the year the current account with the Treasury was favorable to the bank. In accordance with agreements made between the council of the bank and the Treasury, the credit of the latter was fixed at 200,000,000 in consequence of the excess of expenditure over income during last year, and the renewal of the agreement with the Treasury for one year had also been arranged. The report then dealt with the terms upon which the fiduciary circulation had been increased to 5,000,000,000 pesetas. It was mentioned that it had been decided that the bank could not reduce its gold reserves in the future without the sanction of the Treasury, and that these reserves should be increased as soon as possible. Reference was also made to the bank's operations in connection with the new government issues and to the loan to France.

## Profits for Year

The gross profits of the bank on the year's working amounted to 94,824,551.17 pesetas. Deducting 22,119,406.26 pesetas for expenditure, there remained 72,705,144.91 pesetas, which was 18,797,584.28 pesetas more than in the previous year. With a dividend of 130 pesetas per share, a sum of 39,000,000 pesetas of this profit was absorbed, and taxation took 18,250,830.37 pesetas, leaving 15,454,314. In view of the balance remaining at the end of the year, and to strengthen its credit, the bank had determined to distribute the balance of its profits among the shareholders in the form of bonds of nominal value of 500 pesetas with interest at the rate of 6 per cent at the rate of one for each 10 shares of 50 pesetas held, with the option of receiving the equivalent in cash in the case of those shareholders who so desired. Details of the conditions under which these bonds were allotted were given.

BEET SUGAR CROP  
SOWINGS IN EUROPE

NEW YORK, New York.—Sowings for the 1921-22 beet sugar crop in Europe, exclusive of Russia, are about 1,125,400 hectares, compared with the last crop sowing of 997,422 hectares, according to advices received by Willett & Gray. Based on these figures the European beet crop is estimated at 4,000,000 tons, compared with 3,570,000 last season, and about 2,600,000 for 1919-20. Germany's sowings are about 330,000 hectares compared with 278,025 the preceding crop, indicating about 1,300,000 tons compared with 1,100,000 the year before. German production previous to the war was about 2,700,000 tons. An agent of the Federal Sugar Refining Company in Germany cables that Licht's revised estimate of the European 1921-22 beet crop, exclusive of Russia, shows an increase of about 12.8 per cent, equal to about 470,000 tons.

| FOREIGN EXCHANGE | Mon. Sat.  | Parity     |
|------------------|------------|------------|
| Sterling         | \$3.99 1/2 | \$4.00 1/2 |
| France (French)  | .0847      | .0850      |
| France (Belgian) | .8515      | .0850      |
| France (Swiss)   | .1797      | .1820      |
| Lire             | .0556      | .0560 1/2  |
| Gulden           | .3617      | .3620      |
| Czechoslovak     | .0174 1/2  | .0177      |
| Canadian dollar  | .39 1/2    | .394       |
| Argentine pesos  | .3091      | .3125      |
| Drachmas (Greek) | .0550      | .0550      |
| Pesetas          | .1298      | .1298      |
| Swedish krona    | .2360      | .2380      |
| Norwegian kroner | .1605      | .1650      |
| Danish kroner    | .1805      | .1850      |

## DALLAS BANK RATE CUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas, Texas, has cut its discount rate to 6 1/2 per cent. All banks are now on a flat 6 per cent rate for commercial paper except Dallas, New York, Chicago and Minneapolis, which have a rate of 6 1/2 per cent.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday: May 12.33, July 12.87, October 13.50, December 13.84, January 13.95. Spot quiet, middling 12.65.

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PRIMARY COTTON  
GOODS MARKETS

Review of Week Shows Trading Fairly Active, Orders in Good Volume With Prices Comparatively Low and Holding Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.—Trading in primary cotton goods markets became fairly active during the past week, and orders in good volume were laid down in practically every division. The announcement from New Bedford that there would be no change in the scale of wages, coming as it did directly after the failure of the Fall River manufacturers to make any attempt at reduction, apparently settled all the remaining doubts as to the possibility of further declines in cotton goods prices, and confidence in present-day values has been growing rapidly ever since.

Shrewd merchandisers, who have been studying the situation from all angles, have had their eyes opened by a comparison of going prices in cotton goods markets here with those in foreign markets. They have found that prices on this side of the water, generally speaking, are below a parity with those asked by foreign cotton manufacturers and have seen American-made goods compete with and actually undersell both English, French, and German goods of similar nature in neutral markets. The situation has brought forcibly to mind the much greater degree of deflation that has been accomplished in the cotton industry in this country compared with that of Europe, and has satisfied these particular observers that there is very little likelihood of lower levels being seen in American cotton goods markets for some time to come, certainly not before the deflation process has progressed further in other industries and in other countries than is the case today.

## Effect of Easier Money

The easing of the credit situation with the lowering of money rates has not only lent further confidence, but has made it much more practicable for merchants of good reputation to back their confidence with definite business action. The result has been a general reawakening of buying activity that has extended to the print cloth market, to the sheeting line, to the realm of fine-combed yarn fabrics, to the yarn and tire trade, to the knitting industry and even to some extent to the various manufacturing lines using heavy cotton goods such as ducking, drills, osenbarges, etc., and last, but not least, to the napped goods lines.

Sheetings have been particularly active after a long period of comparative dullness. Bag manufacturers have been buying in a large way, and some business has been forthcoming from the long dormant rubberizing and leatherizing industries. Many manufacturers of wide sheetings have sold their entire production through the summer months and pressure on the wider constructions was particularly heavy. Prices have changed but little, but were much firmer at the close of the week.

Print cloths were moving steadily throughout the week and prices, though growing firmer, did not advance perceptibly. On 3 1/2 inch 64 by 60s considerable orders were laid down on a basis of 6 1/2 cents, at which level southern mills were disposed to sell freely for June-July delivery. Eastern mills asked a quarter of a cent more but some accepted business at 6 1/2 cents, while others of especially good reputation were able to secure some orders at the full 7-cent level. Other prices were on a parity with this, the activity being confined principally to the wide goods, however, but including many of the low count 36-inch constructions. Fall River reported sales of 110,000 pieces, much of which was tobacco cloths and bag goods.

## Fine Fabric and Yarns

Fine fabric manufacturers using combed yarns reported a steady inquiry for a wide variety of styles and many of the mills accepted considerable new business on a basis which allowed a narrow margin of profit. More business could have been done had manufacturers not been so hopeful of still further improvement in the demand, but many refrained from free selling in the belief that better prices would be available a week or so hence. Converters are becoming more active and various types of fancies, including silk striped goods, oxfords and poplins, together with drapery fabrics of the finer sort, especially those suitable for printing.

Sateens and willis, both in the combed yarn goods and in the coarser carded varieties, were very active as a result of demand from the clothing trades, while some business in the

heavier goods such as shoe linings and cord material was also reported. Yarns have become decidedly more active and general buying has started from both the weaving and the knitting trade. The tire industry has been making progress and some tire yarn business has been placed, with still more in prospect, while demand for insulating yarns has added to the volume of business moving. Prices have not changed materially, but spinners are very firm, and this is particularly true with regard to southern spinners, who are now expecting an outlet for considerable southern yarn to Rumania.

Curtailment of production is gradually dwindling, and some of the spinning plants that have been on much shortened working schedules are starting up full time and in some cases are making arrangements for night work. Improvement in the cloth mills has been more gradual, but is making steady progress, and a generally more optimistic feeling is spreading throughout the industry.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Standard Oil Company of California has put into effect a reduction in its offered prices for all grades of crude oil of 25 cents a barrel. The company also put into effect a reduction in its market price of gasoline of 2 cents per gallon, and of 25 cents per barrel for fuel oil.

The Miller Rubber Corporation has cut prices for fabric tires 17 1/2 per cent, for cord tires 12 1/2 per cent, and for all tubes 20 per cent.

A large part of the \$25,000,000 Brazilian Government bonds, which will be offered in New York, are intended to provide funds for the electrification of government-owned railways. It is learned from sources which have been much interested in progress of the financing.

The Maxwell Motor Company has been sold at auction for \$10,915,000. The sale is part of the plan for the reorganization of that company with the Chandler Motor Company.

Private Swedish banks, following the lead of the Riksbank, have reduced the bank rate on all transactions by 1/4 of 1 per cent to 7 per cent, bringing it in line with that of other Scandinavian countries.

CHINESE-JAPANESE  
TRADE DECREASING

PEKING, China.—Trade between China and Japan has steadily declined during the last two years, according to the Chinese bureau of economic information. There are many reasons for this, one of the chief being the depreciation of silver. Last February exchange rates between Japan and China were quoted at 28 1/2 taels; recently the quotation was 62 taels. Thus the purchasing capacity of the Chinese has been reduced 50 per cent during the year. Another contributing cause to the decline of the trade between China and Japan is an increase in American and European imports.

Foreign merchants, in order to revive the market, are offering goods of superior quality at low prices. Furthermore, the Chinese are developing industrially and supplying their own wants. Raw material is abundant, labor is cheap and China is producing matches, glass, yarn, etc., which she formerly purchased from Japan.

## BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—The Exchequer returns for the period, April 1 to April 16, are as follows:

|                                    |             |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts                           | £52,402,544 |
| Expenditure                        | £2,836,303  |
| Corresponding period of last year: |             |
| Receipts                           | 75,945,578  |
| Expenditure                        | 72,181,919  |

## CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows that they hold \$4,290,000 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$702,890 from the previous week. Loans, discounts, etc., \$4,622,085,000; declined, \$106,527,000.

WOOL-SELLING PLAN  
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Resolution Is Passed Generally Favoring the Imperial Government's Scheme for Disposing of All the Old Clip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony.—General Enslin, chief of the sheep division of the Agriculture Department, spoke recently to the local wool brokers with regard to the proposed new wool scheme, in which the Imperial Government has offered to purchase through the South African Government the balance of the 1919-20 clip, i. e., wool shorn up to June, 1920, on the basis of the 1913-14 prices, as nominated by the late wool scheme. The 55 per cent advance then paid is now withdrawn, but the government will return 50 per cent of the net profit and will accept the responsibility for any loss.

The produce community of Port Elizabeth has been asked to express an opinion, as the present proposal is under discussion and has not yet been accepted; the sale of the new clip is also being negotiated, but nothing definite has yet been arranged. General Enslin requires answers to the following questions:

(a) If the Imperial Government's offer is accepted, what quantity of last season's wool would be offered? (b) To what extent will holders of last season's wool be prepared to support the scheme?

The meeting passed resolutions favoring the sale of both the old and the new clips, and in reply to the above decided (a) probably 50,000 bales; (b) that the scheme be generally acceptable. General Enslin also expressed the opinion that the scheme will embrace all old clips, whether at the coast or up-country. Individuals may decide whether or not to participate, it being optional. Where a portion of the clip has already been sold, the balance will be accepted. He anticipated that if necessary the scheme could embrace soiled wools at prices equivalent to the grease types, and it was recommended to arrange this.

General Enslin promised to advise the government as to the deplorable condition of the mohair industry. The trades commissioner in London has endeavored to facilitate sales, but so far unsuccessfully. It is a more difficult problem than wool. The government will still endeavor to find a solution, but the prospects are not bright. Sheepskins were included in the last scheme, but not in this one, and in response to suggestions General Enslin will consider the practicability of including them.

TIME IS EXTENDED  
ON ACCEPTANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—The transaction of business abroad by American merchants is expected to be facilitated by the ruling of the Federal Reserve Board in making six months' bankers acceptances eligible for open market purchase by the Federal Reserve banks. The previous limit of 90 days made it a difficult factor in doing business with the faraway countries and put American dealers at a disadvantage for the longer term is the practice in other countries.

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Wheat prices were strong yesterday, May closing 3 points higher at 1.46 1/4, while July remained unchanged at 1.15 1/4. Corn declined slightly. May closing 8 1/2, July at 6 1/2 and September at 6 3/4. May rye 1.39, July rye 1.10 1/4, September rye 77 1/2. May barley 63 1/2, July barley 62, May pork 17.00, July pork 17.00, May lard 9.40, July lard 9.70, September lard 10.00, May ribs 9.77, July ribs 9.87, September ribs 10.12 1/2.

## TOOL STEELS

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CHICAGO



## NEW CONDITIONS IN HANDICAPPING

The British Yacht-Racing Association Has Decided Upon a Novel Form of Handicap Racing for This Season

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Various proposals which were being considered by the British Yacht-Racing Association for regulating handicap racing during the coming season round the British coast have been published. The association, which governs the sport in Britain, has now decided upon a scheme of handicap racing which it is hoped will prove successful during the coming season and may be useful as a guide to other countries. It makes an absolutely new departure in this branch of sport and its working therefore will be watched by all sailing men with the keenest interest.

In the first place the handicap ratings for each yacht have to be arranged by a committee. In doing so the committee takes all things into consideration—age, weight of scantling, height of bulwarks, etc. Then if the racing shows that any vessel is unfairly treated, her rating may be amended by a committee composed of the Yacht-Racing Association secretary and two members of the council, with two members of the club which provides the race, if such addition is desired. In addition to any alteration of rating arrived at by this committee, the time allowances originally allotted are to be varied in accordance with an automatic method proposed by the well-known designer, William Fife. According to this scheme, when a yacht wins a first prize her rating is increased by 1 per cent.

No alteration is made for a second prize. Rating will be reduced by half of 1 per cent for a third prize, and by a full 1 per cent for no prize. These percentage adjustments may also be varied by the committee. It will be seen from this that the British Yacht-Racing Association has accomplished no very heroic legislation, but provided the racing is satisfactory every one will be satisfied. It is, of course, intended for one season only and is frankly an experiment.

Not content with the defeat of Shamrock IV, American yachtsmen are about to invade British waters with a fleet of small yachts built to the requirements of European measurement in quest of the British-American Cup. Races for this trophy will be sailed in alternate years in England and America. The size chosen is the six-meter class, and though there is room for considerable divergence in dimensions, sail area and rig, both defenders and challengers will be of much the same type. Six races for the cup will be sailed on the Solent, three during Cowes Week and three in the following week during the Ryde regatta.

The matches will be sailed on alternate days, the Royal Thames Yacht Club having the first race on July 29, the Royal London, Cowes, next, on August 1, and the Royal Yacht Squadron following with two days, August 3 and 5. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club also has two days, August 8 and 10. The races will be sailed over a special course in each case, and, if necessary, there will be an extra race. They will be started before any other small-yacht matches, in order to avoid any interference while the matches are in progress.

Considerable interest is being taken in these matches, and there will be eliminating trials at Cowes and Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, during six days, beginning on July 15. Many other races will be sailed by the would-be defenders, and the selection of the team will depend upon the form shown by the boats in these as well as in the formal "eliminating" races. The American team will be allotted numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, the numbers 5 to 15 being reserved for the British boats. There will be at least 12 new boats built. Existing boats may also enter, provided they conform to the rule.

## CAMBRIDGE ELECTS BOATING OFFICIALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, England.—J. A. Campbell, Jesus, and H. B. Playford, Jesus, were elected president and honorary secretary respectively of the Cambridge University Boat Club, at a recent meeting of college boat captains at the Golden Boat House. Both the oarsmen mentioned were in the winning crew of this year's inter-varsity boat race, Campbell occupying thwart No. 8, and Playford rowing immediately behind him. W. W. Rouse, Trinity College, was re-elected for the post of honorary treasurer. Among the business discussed was the fixing of rowing dates at Cambridge for the present term, and it was decided to hold the university pairs event on May 13, 13 and 14. The "Getting On" races are scheduled for June 2, 3 and 4, and the Summer Eights for June 8, 9, 10 and 11.

At the meeting, also, gratitude was expressed to Rev. S. E. Swann, Geoffrey Tower and Col. J. H. Gibbon, D. S. O., all of whom had charge of the victorious Cambridge crew at different periods of its training for the 1921 inter-varsity race. Thanks were also tendered to the Leander, London, Thames, Isis, Arrol and Vesta Rowing clubs, which had rendered valuable services to the Light Blues when they were putting the finishing touches to their preparation on the Thames tideway at Putney.

STYMIE RULE REVISED

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Directors of the Western Golf Association have again revised the stymie rule and also re-

duced the penalty for lost ball and ball out of bounds to loss of distance only. The United States Golf Association stymie rule reads: "When both balls are on the putting green, the ball nearer the hole, upon the request or desire of either side, shall be lifted or played, at the option of its player." The change consists in giving the owner of the ball nearer the hole the same option as the player whose ball is away.

## NEW YORK DEFEATS CLEVELAND BY 6 TO 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

|              | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| New York     | 15  | 9    | .625  |
| Cleveland    | 12  | 12   | .500  |
| Boston       | 12  | 9    | .571  |
| Detroit      | 12  | 13   | .522  |
| Washington   | 11  | 13   | .519  |
| Chicago      | 9   | 14   | .423  |
| St. Louis    | 11  | 14   | .438  |
| Philadelphia | 8   | 16   | .320  |

RESULTS MONDAY

New York 6, Cleveland 3  
Detroit 17, Washington 11  
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4  
Boston 10, St. Louis 5

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis  
Washington at Detroit  
Philadelphia at Chicago  
New York at Cleveland

## CLEVELAND LOSES, 6 TO 3

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The New York Highlanders defeated Cleveland yesterday by scoring three runs in the ninth inning, breaking a tie and bringing the score to 6 to 3. C. W. Mays pitched his first game against Cleveland since last August. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 6  
Cleveland..... 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 3  
Batteries—Mays and Schang; Mails and O'Neill. Umpires—Nallin, Wilson and Dineen.

## DETROIT IS WINNER, 17 TO 11

DETROIT, Michigan.—Detroit won its third straight game from Washington yesterday, 17 to 11. The Tigers made a total of 20 safe hits during the game. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Detroit..... 4 0 1 0 4 2 0 3 17  
Washington..... 2 4 1 0 0 0 4 0 11  
Batteries—Bretton, Middleton, Cole, Hall and Bassler; Shaw, Schacht, Courtney and Gharney. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

## CHICAGO WINS, 5 TO 4

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Chicago made its three straight games from Philadelphia by taking yesterday's game, 5 to 4. The winning run was made in the eighth inning. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 5  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 9  
Batteries—Kerr, Faber and Schalk; Perry and Perkins. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

## RED SOX BEAT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Boston defeated St. Louis again yesterday by scoring heavily in the late innings. The final score was 10 to 5. The Red Sox drove Allan Sothern from the box in the sixth inning, when they scored three runs. W. L. Bayne, who replaced Sothern, was forced to give way to J. G. DeBerry in the seventh. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Boston..... 0 0 0 1 0 3 4 0 10  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 5  
Batteries—Bayne and Ruel; Vandigder, Sothern, Bayne, DeBerry and Billings. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

## ILLINOIS RETAINS UNBEATEN RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wisconsin.—The University of Wisconsin was defeated by the unbeaten University of Illinois baseball team in a 13-inning game at Camp Randall Saturday by a score of 9 to 8. Although Wisconsin's defeat was largely due to poor base running, both teams played loosely. The Badgers continued their hard hitting, forcing T. E. McCann '23 from the box in the sixth inning. The Wisconsin team hit for three bases four times and made one home run.

F. G. Paddock '22, Badger pitcher, pitched excellent ball throughout the 13 innings, but H. H. McCurdy's two-base hit in the first started the scoring for Illinois and the Badgers did not settle down until Illinois had scored five runs in the first two innings. Both teams erred frequently, Illinois being credited with seven and Wisconsin with five errors. L. G. Barry '22, substituting in right field, started when his home run in the eighth with two on the bases, tied the score. R. F. Williams '23 hit twice for three bases, once in the first driving in the Badgers' first run and again in the thirteenth, when the score stood at 9 to 8 against the Badgers. McCurdy did the heavy hitting for Illinois. He hit for two bases in the first and three in the third inning. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Illinois..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 9  
Wisconsin..... 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 8  
Batteries—McCann, Barnes and Dougherty; Paddock and Davey. Umpire—Driscoll.

## ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—Two of the English county cricket championship games which began Saturday were finished today. Surrey paid the penalty of a batting collapse in first innings, and lost to Nottingham by seven wickets. Warwickshire defeated Derbyshire by eight wickets.

## MONACO RACING SEASON IS OVER

Nieuport I Wins Motor Boat Sea Championship, With Cantieri Second and Nieuport II Third

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The thirteenth motor boat meeting at Monaco proved highly interesting and enjoyable, despite the many adverse conditions militating against its success. The absence of competitors from Great Britain and the United States is easily understood, in view of the present industrial and economic position.

For the first time since the meeting was inaugurated by Georges Prade, in 1904, there was not a single British competitor in any of the contests. This caused considerable disappointment to those who remember the early days of the regatta, when the Duke of Westminster's Ursula was a popular favorite year after year; and the times still later when the British Motor Boat Club competed officially as a club, with a fine fleet of 21-footers in addition to other fast and interesting boats. Camille Blanc, president of the International Sporting Club, selected Georges Berg and Raymond Lestonnat as secretary and race officer respectively of the meeting.

The proceedings opened with a scratch race to test the speed of the competing craft, their performance in this furnishing a guide for the handicaps of subsequent events. Messrs. Lecomte & Seyle's Myosotis was the winner in this race; Nieuport II came second, being 7 1/2 ft. behind. Ysmaona was over 8 m. behind at the finish, and, although last, Excelsior XVIII put up by far the best record. She was 37 m. late in getting away, but she took 14 m. 44 s. less time to cover the course than did the winner. Nieuport I and Cantieri Baglietto raced over eight rounds of the course in the morning of the second day. Nieuport I won with a lead of 13 m. 20 s.

Nieuport I was also engaged in the next race on the card, meeting Nieuport II and Myosotis. She won this race, covering the distance in 1 h. 1 m. 15 s., as compared with her 1 h. 10 m. 14 s. of the former match. Nieuport II was second, nearly 13 m. astern, and Myosotis third, 16 m. 28 s. behind the leader. Four boats started in the morning of April 5, the slowest being sent off first, and at the finish all four were timed within 65 s. The match was for the Prix de l'International Sporting Club, over 25 kilometers. Excelsior was last to start, allowing Myosotis and Nieuport II to get off 7 m. 35 s. before her, and Ysmaona 15 m. 10 s. ahead. In the result Nieuport II finished first, with Ysmaona only 17 s. astern. Excelsior 10 s. later, and Myosotis 38 s. astern of her—a good handicap.

In a handicap race for the Prix de Monaco, the scratch boat, Nieuport I, won very easily from Cantieri Baglietto. Nieuport I, in a handicap, made the highest speed up to that time shown at the meeting, viz., 37.6 miles per hour. Ysmaona failed to complete even the first round, Myosotis was second, finishing 29 s. after Nieuport I. Nieuport II secured third prize, 7 s. later.

On April 10 Nieuport I won easily in a handicap, showing a speed of 65.5 kilometers per hour—an increase on her former form of no less than 5 kilometers. This illustrates the difficulty under which the handicap laborers. In this cruise race, Excelsior ran well, and won first prize by 52 s. from Myosotis. Her speed was 54 1/2 kilometers.

On the sixth day Myosotis won the Prix de l'Omnium, with Ysmaona next, Nieuport II, and Excelsior XVIII failing to pick up the whole of their handicaps. Nieuport I won the sea championship, completing the course in 2 h. 20 m. 6 s., thus beating the record of 2 h. 32 m. 2 s. set up by Maie Je Pais Piquier in 1912. Cantieri Baglietto, the second boat, took 4 h. 52 m. to cover the course, Nieuport II 5 h. 5 m. 58 s., and Myosotis 6 h. 5 m. 57 s. Cantieri Baglietto defeated Nieuport I for the Prix de la Condamine, over a course of 37.5 kilometers, winning by 8 m. 15 s. The Prince of Monaco's cup—one kilometer from a start at rest and a nautical mile with flying start—was raced for by heats, the first heat being won by Nieuport I, and the racer heat by Cantieri Baglietto. In the final race, between the two classes, Nieuport I was winner, Cantieri Baglietto second, and Nieuport II third. The winner's fastest time was 1 m. 33 s. 1 s. for the flying mile.

It seems more than likely that in the near future there will be a big advance in the design and construction of hulls of a purely normal displacement type of boat. Excelsior XVIII is a striking example of the older type of hull, and it has shown the most consistent speed in this year's racing. It is very probable that the limit of cylinder volume in the smaller cruiser class will be reduced next year, and if so, fast hulls not exceeding 30 feet in length, with not more than 100 horsepower, will be encouraged. The unlimited racer class is certain to retain a place in the program, and already two owners have announced their intention of competing—one with a British hull and engine. Aeroplane engines have been much in evidence both this year and last. One or two makers are now busy on engines which will combine the virtues of the aero and the marine engine. Simplicity of installation was a special feature of the most interesting craft that raced this year. None has a reducing gear, but all have their engines connected to the tail shaft through a clutch and reversing gear. The aero engines are very flexible, mostly developing full

power at 2000 revolutions, but usually run at about 1500.

It is thought that international racing will have a great development within the next five years. A majority of opinion favors the retention of an open class in which the highest possible speed will be achieved through international competition, but that the real strength of such racing in the future lies in the direction of restricted classes, such as that of the British Motor Boat Club's 21 and 30-foot classes, which are excellent boats and not expensive in upkeep. There is every reason to believe that these classes will be included in next year's program.

## KANSAS VARSITY WINS TRACK MEET

Defeats Kansas State Agricultural College Team in a Dual Contest by the Score of 74 to 41

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas.—University of Kansas track team defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College team in a dual meet Saturday, by a score of 74 to 41. The Crimson and Blue score was larger than had been predicted, and the Aggie score was correspondingly smaller on account of the failure of Clifford Gallagher '21, of the Aggie team, to place first in the dashes. E. L. Bradley '22, of the Crimson and Blue, ran almost a dead heat with Gallagher in the 100-yard dash, beating him by inches at the tape. Bradley was the greatest individual scorer of the meet, taking a first in the 100-yard dash, the 120-yard high hurdles, the running high jump, the running broad jump, and the javelin throw, and a second in the 1600-yard shotput, for a total of 28 points. E. A. Sandefur '23, of the Crimson and Blue, threw the discus 147 ft. 5 in., a better mark than the Missouri Valley conference record, but he purposely stepped from the ring in order to give his team mate, G. H. Brody '21, a chance to win his varsity letter. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, Clifford Gallagher, Kansas State, second, Time—10 s.  
220-Yard Dash—Won by C. E. Wooster, Kansas, Clifford Gallagher, Kansas State, second, Time—22 s.  
440-Yard Dash—Won by D. E. O'Leary, Kansas, C. A. Rhinehart, Kansas, second, Time—52 s.  
880-Yard Run—Won by R. B. Watson, Kansas State, R. J. Gherking, Kansas, second, Time—1 m. 58 s.  
1760-Yard Run—Won by P. B. Patterson, Kansas, W. J. Matthias, Kansas State, second, Time—4 m. 34 s.  
Two-Mile Run—Won by C. G. Kuyken, Kansas, A. S. Shuler, Kansas State, second, Time—10 m. 35 s.  
3-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—15 m. 32 s.  
5-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—26 s.  
10-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—52 s.  
20-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—1 h. 17 m. 17 s.  
30-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—2 h. 17 m. 17 s.  
40-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—2 h. 17 m. 17 s.  
50-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—2 h. 17 m. 17 s.  
60-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—2 h. 17 m. 17 s.  
70-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—2 h. 17 m. 17 s.  
80-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—2 h. 17 m. 17 s.  
90-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—2 h. 17 m. 17 s.  
100-Mile Run—Won by E. L. Bradley, Kansas, W. F. McGinnis, Kansas, second, Time—2 h. 17 m. 17 s.

## COLUMBIA PLANNING BIG ATHLETIC FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Columbia University will acquire a stadium and system of athletic fields covering a space of more than 26 acres and providing for all outdoor sports, if the recommendation of the committee of officers, alumni and undergraduates, appointed by President N. M. Butler to study the whole problem of indoor exercise and athletic sports, is accepted by the trustees and the necessary funds made available.

The committee is recommending the property known as the Byckman tract bounded by Broadway, 218th Street and the Harlem Ship Canal, which is within easy reach of the university by the Broadway subway. The tract is large enough to provide for a stadium with an area of between 12 and 13 acres also for several additional playing fields, tennis courts, space for other games and for a clubhouse, locker rooms and training quarters. The long frontage on the canal furnishes ample room for the boathouse and accommodation for the crews.

The undergraduates are particularly enthusiastic over the site, believing that it would give them a country club of their own within 15 minutes of the campus. Those trustees and alumni who have seen it, approve also. It is thought that a large stadium of that sort could be used by the city for public purposes and become a center of important outdoor events. The total cost of land, stadium, other buildings and equipment is estimated at \$2,500,000.

## AMERICAN TEAM LOSES

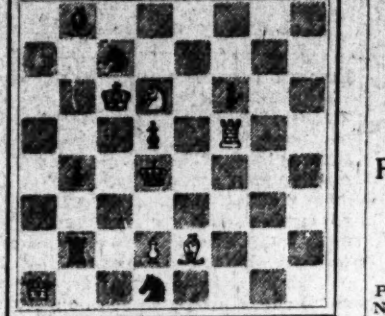
LONDON, England.—C. C. Rumsey, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., J. W. Webb, and Devereaux Milburn, United States polo players, were defeated in a practice game yesterday by the Hurlingham team, 3 to 2. The Hurlingham team was composed of the Duke of Penaranda, Maj. F. W. Barrett, W. S. Buckmaster and Lord Rockavase. In the second period Milburn was badly crossed by Lord Rockavase and the latter was replaced by J. A. E. Traill.

## CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 261

By Lennox F. Beach  
Original, composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 8



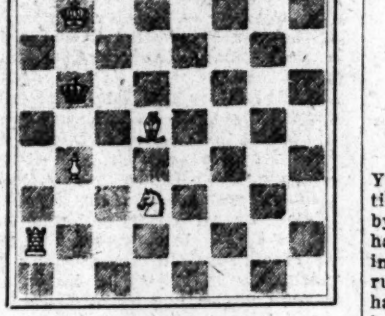
White Pieces 6

White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 262

By Kohls and Kockelhorn

Black Pieces 1



White Pieces 5

White to play and mate in three moves

## SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

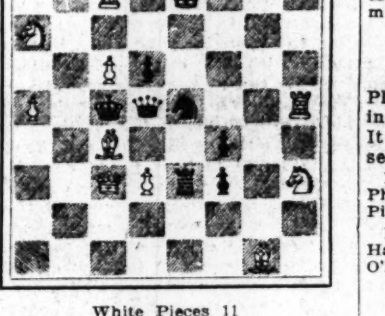
No. 259. Q-B4  
No. 260. 1. Kt-K18 K-Q5  
2. Kt-Q7  
Prob. Comp. Kt-Q  
H. V. Tuxen

## PROBLEM COMPOSITION

A checking half-pin with not less than seven half-pin mates, though three are concurrent when 2. BxQ in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By H. Weenick

Black Pieces 7



White Pieces 11

White to play and mate in two moves

## NOTES

The world now has in Jose R. Capablanca its fourth chess champion since the days of Paul Morphy. In 1866, 55 years ago, Adolf Anderssen of Bremen, assigned the title to Wilhelm Steinitz, an Austrian Jew, and the founder of modern chess, whose reign lasted 23 years, until beaten in 1894 by Dr. Emanuel Lasker, a German Jew, who in turn has been supreme for 27 years.

The largest purse in chess history, \$20,000, was increased to \$25,000 (after many draws had been played) by the Tourist Encouragement Commission of Cuba, \$3000 of the additional \$5000 to go to the winner and \$2000 to the loser, so that Capablanca's share was \$12,000 and Lasker's \$13,000, less expenses.

It will be seen by a comparison of the games with those of previous matches, that many things were against Dr. Lasker, but it is to be deplored that they were of such consequence as to force him to resign before completion of the match. Capablanca, on the other hand, has now rightfully earned his title and shown himself in every respect to be a world's champion of the modern school which plays for position rather than combination.

In a second match with Brighton, England, Hastings reversed the score, winning 6½-5½. The score:

| HASTINGS                | BRIGHTON                 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| R. C. Griffith..... 1½  | Rev. E. Swainson..... 1½ |
| G. M. Norman..... 1½    | R. E. Lean..... 1½       |
| H. J. Stephenson..... 1 | Rev. E. Griffiths..... 1 |
| H. E. Cresshire..... 1  | E. G. Reed..... 1        |
| J. A. J. Drewitt..... 1 | Castle Leaver..... 1     |
| C. E. Taylor..... 1     | J. Chandler..... 1       |
| G. F. H. Packer..... 1  | C. J. Wade..... 1        |
| H. Pinkerton..... 1     | W. Bridges..... 1        |
| H. E. Dobell..... 1     | J. H. Jones..... 1       |
| E. A. Lewcock..... 1    | G. V. Butler..... 1      |
| E. G. Taylor..... 1     | Dr. Varley..... 1        |
| E. J. Ackroyd..... 1    | F. Brook..... 1          |

\*Adjudicated by J. H. Blackburne.

In a short match played at Berlin, Germany, P. S. Leonhardt tied with von Bardeleben 1-1-2.

By special request to The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. C. S. Jacobs of Symmes Road, Winchester, Massachusetts, would like to hear from Dr. Dickinson.

The following is the twelfth game of the world's match:

| Lasker     | Capablanca |
|------------|------------|
| White      | Black      |
| 1. P-K4    | P-K4       |
| 2. Kt-KB3  | Kt-QB3     |
| 3. Kt-B3   | Kt-B3      |
| 4. Castles | P-Q3       |
| 5. P-Q4    | R-Q2       |
| 6. Kt-B3   | P-K2       |
| 7. R-K5    | PxP        |
| 8. KtP     | Castles    |
| 9. B-B     | R-K        |
| 10. P-B3   | P-KB       |

## PITTSBURGH LOSES TO PHILADELPHIA, 3 TO 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

|              | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| Pittsburgh   | 19  | 6    | .760  |
| New York     | 18  | 8    | .692  |
| Brooklyn     | 17  | 12   | .586  |
| Chicago      | 12  | 16   | .429  |
| Boston       | 10  | 14   | .417  |
| St. Louis    | 8   | 15   | .348  |
| Cincinnati   | 10  | 15   | .345  |
| Philadelphia | 7   | 17   | .292  |

RESULTS MONDAY

St. Louis at Brooklyn  
New York 7, Cincinnati 4  
Boston 7, Chicago 1  
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Brooklyn  
Cincinnati at New York  
Chicago at Boston  
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia

## CINCINNATI LOSES, 7 TO 4

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Giants won their third consecutive game from Cincinnati yesterday by a score of 7 to 4. After Cincinnati had driven Fred Toney from the box in the fifth inning by scoring four runs, the Giants came back in their half and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
New York..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7  
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 4  
Batteries—Toney, Ryan and Snyder; Coumbe, Napier, Rogge and Wingo. Umpires—Brennan and Emslie.

## ST. LOUIS BEATS BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN, New York.—St. Louis made a clean sweep of the four-game series with Brooklyn by taking yesterday's game, 4 to 3. Brooklyn took the lead in the first inning by scoring three runs but were unable to find the St. Louis pitchers for any more runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
St. Louis..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4  
Brooklyn..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3  
Batteries—Doak and Dillhoefer; Miljus, Mitchell and Krueger. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

## PHILADELPHIA IS WINNER



## SENATORS ASSAIL NAVAL PROGRAM

Democrat and Republican Join  
in Denouncing Plan to Enter  
Armament Race—Mr. Pomerene  
Urges Anglo-Saxon Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The naval policy of the United States Government, both as regards the expenditure of money under the pending naval appropriation bill and the continuation of the 1916 construction program, was assailed on both sides of the United States Senate yesterday. Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, joined in indicting the Naval Board and the Naval Affairs Committee on a charge of attempting to commit the country to a race for greater armaments and expenditures which is absurd in view of the national and world situation.

The possibility of armed conflict on sea or land between the United States and Great Britain was scouted as "absurd and unthinkable" by Senator Pomerene, who made a plea for Anglo-American solidarity and added that a breach between the two branches of the English-speaking races would be nothing less than the "doom of civilization."

### Borah Resolution Supported

Mr. Pomerene spoke in support of the Borah disarmament resolution and urged that the United States was in the best position of any nation in the world today to take initial steps looking to world disarmament. Such a resolution, the Senator declared, should be added to the naval appropriation bill as an indication of American purpose and as a guarantee to the world to offset the enormous expenditure now proposed.

"There is no possibility of war with Great Britain," said Mr. Pomerene. "There is no more probability of conflict with that country than there is of a war between the United States and Canada or between the State of Ohio and the State of Pennsylvania. When the two great English-speaking nations of the world start at each other's throats, the doom of civilization will have been sounded."

"Yap question or no Yap question, there is no likelihood of war between this country and Japan. In view of this there is no reason why we should not take steps to reduce our armaments of war, if only to relieve the people of the enormous burdens. Where are we going to get the money requested in these appropriations? If ever there was a time when we should strive to conserve our financial resources, that time is assuredly now. There is no question as to what the overwhelming sentiment of this country is on the matter of disarmament. What answer can we make to the charge from the country that the high cost of living is due largely to the big national appropriations for military purposes?"

### Senator La Follette's Amendment

Senator La Follette offered an amendment to the bill which would forbid the employment of any American naval vessel in enforcing the claims of private interests in Mexico or any other country. The amendment was as follows:

"No battleship, battle cruiser, scout cruiser, torpedo boat destroyer, submarine or airplane carrier appropriated for shall be employed in any manner to coerce or compel the collection of any pecuniary claim of any kind, class or nature, of any individual, firm or corporation, or to enforce any claim or right to any grant or concession for or on behalf of any private citizen, copartnership or corporation of the United States."

The Wisconsin Senator declared that the money to be expended on battleships under the 1916 program would be wasted, as these ships would be obsolete in five years and the only people who would benefit would be the armor manufacturers and the big financial interests.

"The 1916 program was completely abandoned and construction of battleships postponed immediately after the United States entered the world war, and why?" asked Mr. La Follette. "It was abandoned because when we came face to face with a war in which the naval powers of the world were engaged, our naval authorities realized that craft other than battleships were best adapted to the latest developments in naval warfare. We proceeded to construct submarines and to relinquish the battleship program. Can any senator tell me why that program is resuscitated now when the war is over, the enemy vanquished, and his fleets at the bottom of the sea? Are we going to tell the people that we are preparing to fight the Allies we had in the late war?"

### Disarmament Conference Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The churches of America have the right and are charged with the duty of moving forward resolutely toward the end either of American membership in the League of Nations or in any event toward the preliminary to a disarmament conference, according to Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. He told his congregation at the Free Synagogue on Sunday that the one way to end the intolerable anti-British conspiracy in America was to enter into conference with Great Britain and Japan touching the possibilities of disarmament. Such a conference, he thinks, might prove to be decisive for world peace. He urged that America as a nation act as aggressively today for world peace as she acted on behalf of winning the world war. It might also not only avert the unthinkable,

## OPPOSITION TO "MEDICAL" BILLS

Indiana Institute of Homeopathy  
Declares Them Infringement  
on the Rights of the Citizen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—The Indiana Institute of Homeopathy at its annual session adopted a resolution expressing vigorous opposition to the Sheppard-Towner and other bills pending before the Congress. The resolution sets out that the passage of such bills would transfer to America the very extreme of the now discarded Prussian plan of universal state control of the citizen in his every walk of life and that the expense is wholly incompatible with the possible benefits. The society, according to the resolution, does not believe that the measures make for the general benefit of the masses of the people to any appreciable degree, but on the contrary are calculated to set up a most pernicious medical oligarchy in America.

The resolution follows:

"Be it resolved, By the Indiana Institute of Homeopathy, composed entirely of practicing physicians, that it is the sense of this body, in general session assembled, that all free-born Americans should interest themselves in active opposition to the so-called medical and health bills now pending, and in preparation for action, in our national Congress. It being the opinion of this society that such measures do not make for the general benefit of the masses of the people to any appreciable degree, but, on the contrary, are seriously calculated to set up a most pernicious medical oligarchy in America, materialistic and socialistic in its tendencies, and consistently intended to lead finally to the institution of state medicine, and ultimately to state control of all of the most sacred privileges and immunities now guaranteed to the citizen by the American Constitution. And, be it further:

"Resolved, That we hereby call upon our members in both houses of our Congress to consistently oppose these measures: first, because they presage a wholly unwarranted infringement upon the rights of the citizen; second, because the estimated expense thereof is wholly incompatible with the possible benefits; and third, because it can only result in the upbuilding of a national medical machine in whose hands such unlimited power would be a menace to all who refuse to subscribe to its own peculiar views regarding the practice of medicine. And, be it further:

"Resolved, That we seriously condemn the provisions of the so-called Sheppard-Towner bill, being H. R. No. 10925, for the specific reasons that our states are now amply provided with maternity hospitals and nurses; and to attempt to give to any alleged social organization such privileges as would follow the enactment of that measure, would only transfer to America the very extreme of the now discarded Prussian plan of universal state control of the citizen in his every walk of life."

### Ruling to Be Appealed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado.—Officials of the Colorado Medical Liberty League are preparing to appeal from the decision of Judge J. C. Morley of the District Court, rendered yesterday, in which he held valid the city ordinance empowering the School Board to require vaccination of pupils. Judge Morley denied a writ asked by George B. Fetherston, who sought to compel the board to readmit his eight-year-old daughter to school. The child was excluded on April 7, 1920, when her parents refused to comply with the vaccination order. In rendering his decision Judge Morley said:

"When the time comes that a majority of the people believe that vaccination is not efficacious, the means of removing the law from the statute books are in their hands. But until that time the minority must yield to the majority. The majority conceives to be necessary for the health and safety of all."

## SOUTH INCREASING SCHOOL FACILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The south is making it easier for her Negro children to receive at least a rudimentary education, and for her foreign-born to learn English, and to absorb American ideas of life and government this year than ever before. Louisiana and Mississippi prepared a summary of educational conditions in these two states, as of date of the first day of 1921. This report shows that there are 2100 public schools in Louisiana, while Mississippi has 3830 public schools for white children, and 3565 Negro schools. There are 117,778 Negro children attending public schools in Louisiana, and 322,569 Negro children attending Mississippi public schools. There are seven special night schools for foreigners in New Orleans, one in Shreveport, one in Lake Charles, one in Baton Rouge and one in Alexandria, all in Louisiana, while there are two in Mississippi; one in Meridian and one in Jackson. Louisiana, during 1920, expended \$3,895,000 for current expenses of public schools, and \$2,300,000 for permanent improvements to public schools. The length of the school term in Louisiana is 165 days, and there were 7100 teachers employed in the public schools in 1920. The average annual salary for male teachers was \$1194.73 and that of female teachers, \$779.58.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES AND THE PEOPLE

Situation in Rhode Island With  
Regard to Lighting Corpora-  
tions Raises Issue as to Func-  
tion of Service Boards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Public utilities versus the people, the former, according to all indications, somewhat aided by a commission created and maintained by the latter, but for some reason unable to take the public's part, is an issue which has crystallized in this State as it has elsewhere. The cumulative effect of commercial concessions to the virtual monopolies that the public has granted to public service corporations is felt to have reached a point where some agency shall have, or, having, shall exercise, powers of control and public championship. It is regarded as essential that more emphasis be placed on the first word in the name Public Utilities Commission.

It is pointed out that the activities of public utilities during the past few years have been notably successful from the point of view of the corporations. Protest and presentation of arguments on the part of individuals and municipal officials has been consistently without result. The effect has been, it has been noted, however, to awaken questioning among consumers as to what function the Public Utilities Commission exercises, or should exercise, and what is the relative relation that should exist between it, the people and the corporations.

### Commission's Decision

What is taken as illustrative of this relationship is the circumstances of a decision handed down by the Public Utilities Commission on Saturday. On May 17, 1920, an increase in gas rates by the Providence Gas Company went into effect. Complaints were made by the cities of Providence and Cranston, the town of East Providence, a member of the City Council and other taxpayers. Hearings were held two months after the protested rates were put into effect.

Saturday, four days after still another announcement of a rate increase, the Public Utilities Commission ruled that "the proposed" 1920 rates "are just and reasonable, and will not yield more than sufficient revenue to provide for the necessary operating expenses, taxes, depreciation, and a reasonable return upon the fair rate-making value of the property of the Providence Gas Company." The reasonable return was set several years ago at 8 per cent, and has remained as an inviolable precedent since then. This decision, it is pointed out, throws out, after a year's wait, all the complaints filed, although it is indicated that appeal will be made by some of the complainants.

The history of rate increases by the Providence Gas Company records three jumps since the war began. The opposition to the first was mild, owing to a sentiment that conditions might warrant it. Mayor Joseph H. Galner, himself a lawyer, opposed the second and established what was considered a "good case" against the increase. It became effective, however, as have the subsequent raises, the Public Utilities Commission pointing to the history of the Rhode Island Company, the traction corporation which was exploited into the receivers' hands, as indicating the danger of not allowing "just and reasonable return." The case was appealed to the Supreme Court but no decision has as yet resulted.

### Public Aroused

That the public is in no small way aroused to the necessity of a change is seen in the attitude toward justification of a gas company stock issue of \$7,500,000. Reports of extravagance in the construction of a new plant, and a growing conviction that the amount of capital stock on which the company pays 8 per cent and passes it on to the consumers is unnecessarily large, have served to awaken appeal for some definite action. The practically complete ownership of the gas company by large financial interests is also regarded as playing a large part in their exercise of power.

Opposition has also been aroused to paying \$12 a ton for gas company coke when anthracite coal is selling for \$15 a ton, and when it is realized that coke sold for \$7.50 a ton within two years. Another cause of protest was aroused when the company, on the plea of inability to make prewar gas with war costs, was granted permission to lower the quality of its product. The reduction of the standard from 580 British thermal units to 510 British thermal units was vigorously protested by the school committee as causing light too poor to study by. The protest has not yet had any effect. These several instances, however, are believed to forecast a greater public appreciation of the functions of the commissions it creates to protect it, and it is pointed out, such an attitude will lead to a demand for change.

### SHIPPING BOARD COUNSEL ACCUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Formal charges against W. Davis Conrad, assistant admiralty counsel in New York of the United States Shipping Board, in connection with the appointment of receivers for a number of steamship companies operating vessels owned by the board, have been filed by E. H. Henderson, one of the assistant counsel of the board, with Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the board, and will be investigated by a special committee consisting of Charles Sutter, whose nomination to be a commissioner failed of confirmation by the Senate; Darrah De Lancy, director of the Division of Indus-

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trial Relations, and Robert A. Dean, assistant to the chairman. Involved in the charges are A. C. Carson and De Lancey Nicol Jr., who resigned from the service of the government and were shortly afterward appointed attorneys for the receivers of the insolvent companies. The companies for which receivers were appointed included the American Merchant Marines Inc., American Star Line Inc., International Maritime Corporation, Atlantic-Adriatic Steamship Company, Victor S. Fox & Co., French-American Line Inc., Italian Star Line, Standard Steamship Company, and States Steamship Company.

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## MANUFACTURERS IN ANNUAL SESSION

**J. S. Bache Describes Sales Tax as an Overhead Charge That Would Be Added to Cost and Passed on to the Consumer**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Representatives of at least 40 nations will be present at the sessions of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, which commenced yesterday afternoon and will extend over tomorrow. Ambassadors, ministers, and other diplomatic representatives will present their views on the present trade situation.

The first session, commencing yesterday afternoon, was devoted to the appointment of committees, and the receipt of representatives from the standing committees of the association. In the evening addresses were made by J. S. Bache of J. S. Bache & Company on "The Sales Tax and Other Taxes," and by Frederick Wallis, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, on "The Immigrant, an Economic Problem."

Mr. Bache said in part: "One of the chief problems of a government administration in the United States is, or should be, the investment of capital in the employment of American labor at a good American wage."

### Basic Situation Good

"To insure against unemployment and subsequent suffering," he continued, "fundamentally, Capital must be free to invest. The basic situation in this country is, in nearly all particulars, ideal for wonderful prosperity. All the elements of great possibilities in production are present, but Capital is loaded down with a deadening handicap."

"The politicians have confused the issue. They all admit that the whole system of taxation is throttling business, preventing the sale and transfer of property, and driving Capital into non-taxable investments."

"The opposition to the sales tax simmers down to an objection to it on the grounds of it being a consumption tax, pure and simple. I want to call attention to the fact that, whenever it is being discussed or noted in the course of its operation as a 1 per cent tax, it is not a tax, but an overhead charge, or a charge to be added to the cost of the merchandise which is passed along to the ultimate consumer, and when it reaches the ultimate consumer, in nine cases out of ten, it will be neither spoken of, seen or felt, except in large transactions, for ultimately the very largest percentage of it will be absorbed by the seller and become a part of his overhead, as it will have been up to the time when it reaches the retailer."

### Pure Consumption Tax

"The sales tax, if enacted and placed on the statute books of the United States, will, with the exception of the money raised through customs duties and the tobacco tax, be the only honest tax that we have on these statute books, because every cent collected under it will go to the United States Treasury and because it states in its initiation that it is a consumption tax pure and simple, paid in totality by the ultimate consumer."

"The dominant party in Washington is face to face with three alternatives in taxation—a sales tax, a capital tax, or a huge deficit. We must raise at least \$2,000,000,000 more than the income taxes will produce. They are coming from either a sales tax, which will distribute the load equitably, fairly and lightly on the shoulders of all the population, or from taxes which will be levied haphazardly and in greater proportion on the workmen than on the rich."

### Can Be Made Primitive

"An argument that has been used against the sales tax is that it would favor large companies which control products from the raw material to the finished article. But the turnover tax can be made punitive on such self-contained corporations by compelling them to absorb the 1 per cent tax every time they fabricate a new product current in commerce, which they do not sell to the public as such, but use in the further development of their ultimate product or finished article."

Commissioner Wallis called attention to the immediate need of wise handling of the immigrant problem, for "the immigrant himself, not immigration," is the problem, he stated, and recommended legislation looking to careful selection, intelligent distribution and broad assimilation. He alluded to the undesirable class of immigrants coming in through evasion of the immigration laws by shipping as seamen and then deserting on arrival, or by coming as stowaways, which is now developing into an organized system.

## STATE CENSORSHIP OF PICTURES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Opposing the new law requiring the motion picture producers to obtain a license for every photo play before it can be exhibited in New York, Gabriel L. Hess, chairman of the censorship committee of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, comprising the producers of 90 per cent of the pictures made and distributed in the United States, declared that a tremendous hardship had thereby been placed on the industry.

"We are fully in accord with those who believe that motion pictures should be clean and wholesome, yet true to life as it is," said he. "But the industry shares with an overwhelming

## preponderance of public opinion the belief that the method of insuring such a production standard is not by the adoption of legalized state censorship.

"The act itself was loosely drawn and without consultation with representatives of the industry who best know the industry's workings, with the result that great confusion and unnecessary expense will be caused, and it is likely that the expense of censorship in this State eventually will be borne by the public."

"There is only one effective form of censorship, and that is by the public itself, which is always essentially clean-minded and will seek the amusement which is in keeping with the high standard of morals observed by the American people."

## UNIQUE SESSION IN MANITOBA AT END

Four Distinct Groups Were Represented in Provincial Parliament and Passed on 222 Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—In proroguing the first session of the sixteenth Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, Sir James Aikins, Lieutenant-Governor, thanked the members for the legislation passed. The Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion that the acts regarding agriculture and road construction, which had been passed by the Legislature, would create increased opportunities for the progressive development of the rural districts of the Province. He also spoke in favorable terms of the resolution passed by the House of Commons asking the Dominion Government to transfer Manitoba's public lands and other natural resources to the ownership of the government of the Province.

The session just over has been one of the most memorable in the history of the Province, partly on account of its length, but mainly because of the diversified nature of the composition of the House, four distinct groups being represented. The House sat 60 days, holding 52 afternoon and 31 night sessions, and considered 222 bills. One of the remarkable features of the session was the number of divisions called to settle contentious questions. Altogether the members were called upon to record their votes on 71 occasions. The government passed through several critical periods, during which time, because of its lack of a majority of the members, it seemed in danger of being defeated and having to resign as a consequence.

### Crisis Averted

The first crisis arose when J. T. Haig, leader of the Conservative opposition, moved the abolition of the municipal commissioner's levy, which had been ratified by the House, would have meant the enforced resignation of the government. Before the vote on the motion was put, however, another crisis arose over the government's bill to increase the rate of interest charged on loans to farmers from 6 to 7 per cent. Willing to avoid a certain defeat on this bill, the government, however, by an adjournment of the debate, the bill when it came up for debate subsequently was passed.

As the session developed, it became evident that although each of the three opposition groups was hostile to the government, none was willing to assume the reins of power, and consequently avoiding precipitating further crises. At one time matters reached such a stage that T. C. Norris, the Premier, issued a virtual ultimatum to the House that if the groups did not cooperate, a general election would result. His announcement was challenged by Mr. Haig, who claimed the Premier had not the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to make the statement.

### Government Repeatedly Sustained

There were also several "no confidence" votes from which the government emerged safely by narrow margins. At one time near the conclusion of the session the Hon. Joseph Bernier, a Cabinet Minister in a former government, introduced a motion calling on the Lieutenant-Governor to ask some one who possessed the confidence of the House to form a government. This move, however, was unexpectedly turned into a farce when another member moved an amendment which, in frank parlance, suggested that members "quit talking and get on with the business of the House." Mr. Bernier's motion was voted down by a large majority.

The Legislature, at its last assembly this year, passed increases of the indemnities for private members of \$300, and for cabinet ministers of \$1000. Among the chief decisions of the house was that to abolish the public utilities commission, in order to increase the rates for telephone service, which is a state utility, and the slashing of approximately \$77,300 from the estimates for the year of \$9,740,078. Natural resources were discussed during the session, and this was the only matter on which all groups were in unanimity. As a result, Mr. Norris and the three group leaders, Mr. Haig, F. J. Dixon, Labor, and W. W. Robson, Independent Farmers, will go to Ottawa and urge upon the Dominion government the return of the resources to the Province.

### ROAD SYSTEM IS BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Laying the first yard of concrete for the Des Moines county primary road system here recently was made an important event, in which J. W. Holden, chairman of the Highway Commission, and J. H. Weaver, chairman of the Highway Committee of the state House of Representatives, participated. A seven- and-a-half-mile stretch is under construction now.

## NEW ENGLAND AS MARITIME CENTER

**Problem of Restoring Boston and Other North Atlantic Ports to High Place. Discussed by Boston Chamber of Commerce**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Development of the natural gift of a seaport "is a responsibility that cannot be dodged," and citizens of the community owe it to the "people of the back country," the nation and the world, to develop a port, declared Paul T. Cherington, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, speaking yesterday at the first of a series of Boston Chamber of Commerce luncheons which will be devoted to discussion of Boston's and New England's position locally and their part in national and world problems. The meeting, which was concerned with maritime questions, brought out the need of cooperation among the New England States in urging changes in adverse railroad rates and in supporting legislation which will remove any disadvantages of the vicinity.

Reviewing the work of the chamber, George R. Nutter, its president, defined the task of a chamber of commerce as carrying on "cooperative effort to ascertain and satisfy the economic needs of a community." Emphasis, he said, has been, and must be, placed on the cooperative effort, and the work of the chamber has been to follow this line in the creation of bureaus, headed by experts who give their entire time to the work, to provide specialized service to its members. In one year, Mr. Nutter said, the chamber has increased its membership from 5214 to 7302, and the year has been marked by activity of a large proportion of its members on committees.

That the greatest problem confronting those working to bring the port of Boston and the ports of New England back to their past position is that of freight rates, was emphasized by Edward E. Blodgett and Frank B. Davis, chairman and manager of the chamber's maritime association. Mr. Blodgett declared that if New England as a whole will back up the work now going on for freight rate adjustments on through shipments, the united effort will be productive. He said that it is essential to harmonize New England business interests in every line, to cooperate with the railroads and to interest New England in the railroads financially. The railroads have already indicated their acquiescence in considering adjustment, he said.

Mr. Davis described the association's facilities for gathering and supplying marine information, pointed out that it had been influential in obtaining added federal appropriations for quarantine provisions in Boston harbor and is working for New England membership on the Shipping Board. He suggested that the Interstate Commerce Commission decision of 1912 giving Baltimore and Philadelphia a differential under Boston and New York may have to be appealed from, as well as the regulations which took effect in August, 1920. Another practice which plays a large part in solving the transportation cost problem is a return by the ocean lines to the policy of absorbing a portion of the inland differential in their rates.

A constructive policy for restoring the New England ports to their logical place in the commercial world was outlined by Mr. Cherington, who asserted that the first thing to declare is "a truce with lamentation." He said that there has been too much tendency to bewail the loss of coastwise and overseas shipping business, creating a poor impression throughout the trading world. He urged that the workers for improvement start with what they have, which is a plentiful inflow of ships with raw materials for New England industry, and get the other half of an ocean shipping trade by going out for bulk business and by building up economical and efficient facilities for handling and keeping this business.

## SUIT TO TEST JERSEY DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey.—Following an attack made upon the constitutionality of the Van Ness state Prohibition Enforcement Act by Hyman Cantor, of Passaic, arrested as a violator of the new law, Supreme Court Justice Minton has allowed an order to review Mr. Cantor's arrest, and also the validity of the act itself. The defendant was charged with having in his possession a still and compounds intended for use in the unlawful manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. He demanded trial by a jury, and when this was denied, he carried the case to the higher court.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL ON AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Plans for the coordination of activities of patriotic and civic societies devoting their attention to Americanization work will be discussed tomorrow at the Hotel Astor by representatives from all parts of the country who will gather to establish formally the National American Council.

The movement was started by the National Security League and the American Legion. It is planned that the council limit itself to the advocacy of such measures only as are essential to its educational program and that consideration of legislative measures relating to Labor, immigration, public health and other aspects of social welfare be entirely excluded.

## ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

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FOR SALE.—1600-foot elevation. Cottage House, 8 rooms, all plastered, papered, hardwood floors throughout, large closets, shed, 2 piazzas, running water, wood from spring, lot supply for season; unsurpassed view of Mount Chocoma; about 120 acres of land—much wooded; stream traverses property; house nicely furnished; most of furnishings could be purchased. Address A-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.



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### HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

1-ROOM compact apartment in the best residential district of Brookline, 15 minutes from the business center of Boston, is offered for rent. The house is in the best of condition, July, to September 1st, furnished, for the price that is paid for unfurnished. Address: 201 Winchester St., Brookline, or telephone Brookline 4297-H.

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### LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS  
In Department of Public Utilities  
Case No. 1921-1021  
On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for the purchase of a contract with the City of Boston for the purchase of a public hearing in all parties interested at its hearing room, 200 State Street, Boston, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of May current, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon.  
And the petitioners require, to give notice of said hearing by serving a copy hereof upon the Mayor of Boston and the City Council, and the respective chairmen of the Selectmen of the Town of Milton and the Town of Boston, at least prior to the date of said hearing, and by publication hereof in the "Boston Herald," the "Boston Globe," the "Boston American," the "Boston Post," the "Boston Transcript," the "Boston Monitor," and the "Boston Evening Record," in each of said papers once each week for two successive weeks prior to the date of said hearing, and to make return of service and publication at the time of hearing.  
By order of the Commission.  
(Signed) Andrew A. Highland, Secretary.

## NINE UNIONS SAID TO BE REVOLUTIONARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Recognition of the American Federation of Labor as opposed to labor unionism of the revolutionary order, and in favor of education, improvement of working conditions in industry, profit-sharing and industrial democracy, is advocated by the joint legislative committee investigating seditious activities, which were reported recently. The committee characterizes the following labor unions as revolutionary and organized ultimately to seize control of industry and overthrow the government by force: The Industrial Workers of the World, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated Textile Workers, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, International Federation of Hotel Workers, Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners Union, Brotherhood of Metal Workers, Workers International Industrial Union, and Fur Workers Union. The report charges that these unions have as an object the formation of one big union to comprise all industries and alleges them to be the result of propaganda by Socialist, Communist and anarchist groups whose activities constitute a real danger to American society and government.

### RIGHTS OF ALIENS' RELATIVES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Alien residents in the United States have no legal right to demand the admission of relatives, the Supreme Court ruled in effect yesterday, in holding decisions of California courts in the appeal of Yee Won, a Chinese who sought to bring his wife and two minor children with him on his return to this country from a visit to China. The immigration authorities refused to admit them.

## Classified Advertisements

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(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)  
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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## "OTHELLO"

Revived at the Court Theater, London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

Shakespeare's "Othello" revived by Mr. J. R. Fagan at the Court Theater, London. The cast:

Othello.....Godfrey Tearle  
Desdemona.....Madge Titherage  
Iago.....Frank Cellier  
Brabantio.....Alfred Clark  
Cassio.....Eric Cowley  
Roderigo.....Eugene Leacy  
Montano.....C. Thomas  
Lodovico.....Harry Fitzmaurice  
Dionigi.....Madge Titherage  
Emilia.....Mary Grey  
Bianca.....Gwendolen Evans

LONDON, England—Mr. Fagan, during a short speech of thanks after the fall of the curtain, about midnight, expressed a hope that his latest production had not proved too long in the playing, and pointed out that "Othello" was a very difficult work to cut. That it certainly is. The plot is so closely woven, the dialogue so direct, and the speeches so comparatively short, that one cannot easily delete much without sacrificing important links in the dramatic interest. Nevertheless, four hours in the playing is an hour too long, both for the convenience of the audience, and for the tragic effect. It is much to be desired that London managers should follow the simpler methods of such companies as the Birmingham Repertory Players, who recently got through a practically complete text of "Othello" in about 2 1/2 hours.

At the Court the drama was worked up, again and again, to a high pitch of intensity that could not be sustained over the tedious intervals during which the carpenters were at work. That the stage pictures presented were of exceeding, though always subdued, beauty, we gladly admit, but for Court audiences the play is the thing, and we have no doubt whatever that the actors also would feel more intensely the sweep of the drama, and better enjoy and do their work, were they given fewer opportunities to cool down between the scenes.

This revival promised us two performances of considerable interest, since the withdrawal of "The Garden of Allah" at Drury Lane set free Mr. Godfrey Tearle and Miss Madge Titherage for the principal parts. Mr. Tearle's Moor, in particular, old players were eager to see, because it was a role in which his father, Edmund Tearle, had won considerable success. That success his son may be congratulated upon repeating. Some were doubtful at the beginning, for Othello's first appearance, with a complexion little darker, if at all, than of those about him, suggested disregard of tradition, while his initiation to the part—the speech to the Senate—though full of dignity, was a touch too pathetic, and not quite simple nor aloof enough to interpret truly the great soldier's mental attitude at the opening of the drama. He varied somewhat the "unwashed tale," and was pathetic before the pathetic motive had come.

At the same time Mr. Tearle revealed at once a full-toned voice, good diction, and a physique well suited to the rôle. As the plot developed he improved with every scene, until, in the great third act, he gave us an exhibition of pity, pathos, and volcanic passion that, though occasionally unrestrained, must give his Othello claim to rank, if not with Salvini's, and the very greatest, yet among the best that the English stage has seen of late years.

In Mr. Basil Rathbone's Iago we could not find corresponding merit. This earnest young actor makes an excellent Romeo, a dignified and royal Henry V, but he does not, we think, possess as yet the strength necessary for the convincing portrayal of that arch-plotter, the Ancient. Mr. Rathbone lacks intellectually the imagination, the ease, the self-assurance, the aloofness, the dissembling bigness and bonhomie that make Iago the intellectual center and dominant mind of the play, just as he lacks technically the essential breadth of style. Much of the actor's gesture seemed to us too small, too fumbling, almost. He was restless when he should have been calm. His cautious, hesitating movements as he approached or parted from a victim upon the stage, would have awakened rather than lulled suspicion, and indicated a sensibility that, once lodged in Iago's being, would have made it impossible for him even to scheme, much less to carry out, his plans. There are, however, many ways of playing the Ancient, and Mr. Rathbone's will certainly appeal to some. He made him a fantastic, stilted, hypocritical, Machiavellian Italian who, whatever other adjectives might be applied to him, would not often have heard himself dubbed "honest" by Desdemona, or any other of the simple persons about him.

Nor were we much impressed by the Cassio of Mr. Frank Cellier, who seemed rather inclined to force a part which, of all Shakespeare's secondary heroes, least needs undue emphasizing. Cassio is a simply conceived, naturally written, and most appealing character. His chivalrous and tender affection for Desdemona, his guileless honesty, self-respect, sense of duty, as gain and hold for him the sympathies of the audience, that he has no need whatever to go in search of them. He has only to be easily natural and charming, and we take him straightway to our hearts. Of Miss Grey's rendering of Emilia much the same criticism must be made. Emilia, though, like Cassio, so stickler for conventional behavior, is also a straightly conceived, lovable character—a bit of a vixen perhaps, but tempered with a bite in her tongue, but frank, honest, good-natured, outspoken and quite unselfconscious. Coming

prominently into the play at its most crucial moments, her self-assertive personality and proud emotions—ventured, as they should be, with swift and resolute clamor—are of the utmost value to the culmination of the tragedy; and anything short of full strength correspondingly weakens their effect.

Miss Madge Titherage, as Desdemona, did not begin as though she were quite sure of herself. Her voice lacked resonance, and there was here and there a hint of modern comedy in her manner. The part, nevertheless, soon began to get hold of her, and though she did not always project her emotions upon the audience, as she will with more experience of Shakespeare, one knew that she felt more than was shown. The crucial last act found her quite at her best, and proved to be a very beautiful and moving performance, excellently played by both the principals.

The other parts were sufficiently well done. Mr. Alfred Clark gave all the necessary fire to Brabantio, but Mr. Eric Cowley, as Roderigo, should surely have realized that the scene in which Iago induces him to attack Cassio must not be played in comedy vein, because a laugh at that juncture stays the rush of the drama toward its tragic conclusion. Despite many faults of interpretation, however, this revival was received with great applause and, when much accelerated in the playing, as no doubt it will be, is certainly a production worth seeing.

## PITOEFF COMPANY ACTS IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The visit of the Pitoeff company of players to Paris chiefly in Russian plays is another indication of the new tendency to encourage foreign artists and to stage foreign plays in the French capital. This tendency is particularly to be observed at the Maison de l'Oeuvre, the theater of Mr. Lugné-Poe, who has recently produced a number of Ibsen plays, besides Austrian, Belgian, other Scandinavian, and Russian plays. Again at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, James Hebertot is particularly encouraging foreign companies. Not only have there been world-famous dancers and Ukrainian choirs; but there has been produced "Tristan and Yseult" in Italian, sung by an Italian company, and now the same opera is given in Dutch by the Royal Opera troupe from The Hague.

But undoubtedly the most notable of visitors is Mr. Pitoeff the remarkable Swiss actor and undoubtedly the most notable foreign plays are those which he is producing. First at the Théâtre Monnaie he ran a Russian season and then at the Vieux-Colombier on the invitation of Jacques Copeau he presented French translations of Russian works. Later he is to go to Firmin Gémier's theater Comédie-Montaigne.

Mr. Pitoeff himself is a remarkable actor. It is possible that the spectator who sees him for the first time would dislike him intensely. He has mannerisms that are sometimes annoying. He speaks with exaggerated slowness and his movements seem to lend an unnecessary emphasis to ordinary phrases. But his peculiar power generally succeeds in impressing the spectator.

As for Mme. Pitoeff she is certainly a great interpreter of the somewhat strange characters she is usually called upon to undertake. Her features are wonderfully expressive. When she smiles sadly she conveys a strange emotion. Her voice is full of moving suggestion, and she allows her sentences to trail on, as it were, into a dream world.

One may reproach Mr. Pitoeff, perhaps, with his penchant for a rather sad sentimentalism. He is enamored of that Russian life which is not altogether good to contemplate. Chiefly he is relying upon a play by Anton Chekhov—"Uncle Vanja." It is typical of a certain side of Russian genius, depicting in a series of realistic scenes the life of the country side. The atmosphere is heavy and torpid. Such as it is, it may be doubted whether any producer could evoke this Russian rustic life better than Mr. Pitoeff.

## SPANISH PROGRAM IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"A Sunny Morning," a one-act comedy for four characters, adapted from a work of S. and J. Alvarez-Quintero, by Anna S. MacDonald, was brought out at the Neighborhood Playhouse on the evening of May 7. On the bill with this little drama in dialogue was produced a three-act piece in pantomime, entitled "The Royal Pandango," action and music by Gustavo Morales.

Doña Laura, the chief feminine figure in "A Sunny Morning," visits one day a park in Madrid, according to what seems to be her regular practice in good weather; and dismissing her attendant, she seats herself on a bench and begins tossing crumbs to the birds and chattering to them in cheerful, albeit somewhat cracked, voice. Along comes Don Gonzalo, looking for a bench where he may sit alone and muse after his misanthropic manner on the ways of the world. He turns dismisses his servant, expressing disgust that the only unoccupied seat in sight is that next to the person who is feeding the birds. Doña Laura recognizes in Don Gonzalo a man for whom at one time in her youth she felt a romantic attachment. Don Gonzalo, likewise, recalls in her the girl who appeared in a certain window when, long ago, he used to ride down the street on his horse. Neither one, however, as conversation strikes up, admits knowing who the

other is; and each tells the story of this bygone flirtation as something that happened to a friend. As the talk proceeds, each praises the loyalty and devotion of that friend in more and more fulsome terms, until at last the uttermost bounds of extravagance are reached. The situation is saved by the return of the two servants, and the serene spinster and the incorrigible bachelor are enabled to withdraw from their conflict of wit with equal honors. Alice Lewisohn and John Roche, who impersonated the two principal characters, showed, in voice and attitude, a fine perception of the required mood and manner.

"The Royal Pandango" deals with a sort of fairy tale about a prince, an ugly princess and a lady beautiful, whose adventures take place in old Spain. A great stageful of characters is used in the miming of the story, and music played on a piano, a quartet of stringed instruments, a couple of wind instruments and drums accompanies the action. The piece was interpreted by the numerous players with admirable fancy and delightful humor.

## "THE LAST WALTZ" BY OSCAR STRAUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Last Waltz," an operetta in three acts, score by Oscar Straus, book adapted by Harold Attridge and Edward Delaney Dunn; produced by the Shuberts at the Century Theater, New York City, evening of May 10, 1921. The cast:

General Krassan.....Clarence Harvey  
Basil Orinski.....Rex Carter  
Capt. Kaminski.....John V. Love  
Lieut. Malin.....Ted Lorraine  
Adj. Labinec.....Irving Rose  
Mariette.....Ruth Mills  
Vladik.....Timothy Daly  
Lieut. Jack Mering.....Harry Fender  
Mat Malby.....James Barton  
Vera Lisaveta.....Eleanor Painter  
Countess Alexandrowna.....Florence Morrison  
Anuschka.....Beatrice Swanson  
Hannuschka.....Marcelle Swanson  
Petrushka.....Gladys Walton  
Babushka.....Eleanor Griffith  
Baron Ippolitch.....George Evans  
Grand Duke.....Isabel Rodriguez  
Carmenita.....Gloria and Margaret  
Princess Harrison.....Brookbank  
Chochette.....Rena Manning  
Lolo.....Nan Rainsford  
Sylvette.....Helen Herendeen  
Babele.....Carolyn Reynolds  
Francine.....Jean Thomas  
Zadie.....Amelia Allen

NEW YORK, New York—Not even an attempt to "jazz up" the Straus score has been able to discount this production, one of the best musical pieces in recent years. The jazz is not really that, but merely a few numbers so unlike Straus that they smack of interpolation. Yet they, too, are charming in their way. A singer of Miss Painter's skill, a comedian of Mr. Barton's unexcelled eccentricity, other principals and chorus, adequate to the musical demands of the glowing score, and around all these sumptuous staging that has known no stint in richness of design and coloring—these form a combination rare to the history of musical stage of the time.

The story of course is as inconsequential as one may be which has for its location a mythical kingdom. But it serves as background for the flowing melodies and mellow harmonies of Straus; not as tuneful as "The Chocolate Soldier," but every bit as musical, hence far removed from the average score.

Mr. Barton deserves special praise. The actors strike new better conditions for them and a fine comedian for their audiences. For it was the first time that freed Jim Barton from the burlesque house. He is not at all out of place now, for though his comedy is the most intensified sort of eccentricity, he can skate his commodious shoes around the shinnest of drawing room floors without leaving a mark. Most amusing, perhaps, is his burlesque Spanish dance; a clean-cut cameo. A complete bit of finely finished work. He is permitted to dance often, yet not often enough. One feels that there is at least one more curious kink left in those strange legs of his somewhere, yearning to be snapped out.

Walter Woolf sings the hero rôle well, his voice blending perfectly with Miss Painter's. Eleanor Griffith makes one of the apparently interpolated songs and dances brilliant with individuality and Florence Morrison plays a countless of the most constant charm. The Shuberts have surpassed themselves in lavish attention to broad effect and appealing detail. And right in the midst of all this fiery a prohibition joke or two flounders.

## "PETE" IN HOLLAND

There is nothing like atmosphere. Hall Caine's "Pete," which met with such success in London, is not thought highly of in Amsterdam. Any good impression it made when produced by the Tooneverreiking of Herman Heydermans was chiefly due to the splendid acting of Nico de Jong and Rika Hopper who took the principal parts. It is a pity that their talent should be engaged with so improbable a character as Pete, and in so unnatural a one as that of his wife. Good work was also done by Julius Brongers and Lize Serraes in the old couple of the play. The whole cast in fact was at a high level.

## DE FERAUDY IN CHRISTIANIA

Mr. de Féraudy of the Théâtre Français and his company recently visited Christiania and gave three performances at the Norwegian National Theater. Among them were Madame Irène Gineur and Mlle Paulette Pax. Octave Mirbeau's "Les Affaires sont les Affaires," Molière's "L'Avare" and Henry Batallie's "Police," all drew full audiences. Interest in the French language and in French art is decidedly growing among the Norwegian public, who showed a deep appreciation of Mr. de Féraudy's brilliant performances.

## "THE CHOEPHORE"

Æschylus' Tragedy Revived in the Greek Theater at Syracuse

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The performances of the Æschylus tragedy of "The Choephore" (or "Pitcher-Bearers") in the Greek theater of Syracuse are over, and the result has been most gratifying to those who reformed, in 1914, this revival of Greek tragic acting in the classic setting of Sicily with the performance of "The Agamemnon," of which "The Choephore" form the sequel, and "The Eumenides" the conclusion. No place, except Athens itself—and at Athens today they have other things to think of than the classic drama—was so appropriate for these performances as Syracuse, a Greek colony from Corinth, in the midst of scenery and surroundings more Greek than Italian.

It was at the Syracusan court of Hieron I that Æschylus composed his lost tragedy, "The Women of Ætna," and reproduced "The Persians"—that famous historic episode in the long duel between Asia and Europe, of which the present fighting between the Greeks and the troops of Mustapha Kemal is the latest incident. Even today Syracuse is the most Hellenic of Italian cities. If Ravenna is a bit of Byzantium in the north of Italy, Syracuse is a piece of Athens in the south. To classical scholars it will ever be associated with the ill-starred Sicilian expedition, which is the most dramatic part of the great history of Thucydides—with the naval battle in the harbor, when the citizens looked on with the deepest emotion at the movements which were to decide their fate, with the fatal delays of Nikias, with the collapse of Athenian supremacy before the power of Sparta.

It was to Syracuse, too, that Plato thrice came to attempt the hopeless task of converting a wilful tyrant to sweet reasonableness by means of his philosophy. It was there that he discovered, as other philosophers have found, that practical politics are very different from the theoretical rules for conduct laid down in the Groves of Academe. Then, too, we associate Sicily with the charming bucolic poetry of Theocritus and Moschus, both probably Syracusan, from whom Vergil and Milton both borrowed. And the Marquis di San Giuliano, a Sicilian from Catania, used to say, before he became Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, how much racial resemblance there was between the Sicilians of the east coast and the Greeks of Greece. Even in Byzantine times, for a few years the Emperor Constantine II made Syracuse his capital.

Hence, Mr. Orsini, the former Premier and himself a Sicilian, though not of Syracuse, was well advised in selecting these Greek performances as an opportunity for delivering a lecture to the assembled audience upon the influences of Hellenism upon Sicily in particular and Europe in general. Sicily in the Greek days had her Greek historians, like Timæus of Taormina and Diodorus of Agira; her Greek rhetoricians, like Gorgias of Lentini; her Greek philosophers, like Empedocles of Gorgenti; her Greek comic dramatists, like her adopted son, Epicharmus, who emigrated thither from Cos. In the climate and setting of Sicily the Greeks found themselves at home, and some of the earliest legends of Grecian story—the cave of Proserpina, the beautiful myth of Charybdis were all placed in this enchanted and enchanting island.

It was in 1882 that the first modern attempt was made at Cambridge, England, to revive ancient Greek drama with the "Ajax" of Sophocles. The present writer remembers well the magnificent representation of "The Birds" of Aristophanes, which was the next example of these classic resuscitations. On that occasion the chorus of birds, from which the play took its title, was provided with real feathers and the cost of production was £1000 on scenery and dresses alone, for the actors, all undergraduates, acted, of course, gratis. In 1912 at Athens "Oedipus Rex" was given out-of-doors in the great Stadium, in which the Olympic games had been held six years earlier; but the stage was so vast that the actors seemed lost upon it, and even Greeks found it hard to hear the words. There have also been revivals in recent years at one well-known English school, Bradford College, in a chalk-pit converted into an open-air theater. Before the war, too, the Stadium outside the Roman Porta del Popolo was the scene of a representation, but in an Italian translation, of "The Bacchæ" of Euripides, that noble drama which has some affinities with Christianity.

Meanwhile, much has been written alike in England and Italy to popularize Greek drama for those who have little or no Greek. Professor Gilbert Murray, who holds the chair of Greek at Oxford and is himself a dramatist, has published a translation of Euripides; Professor Romagnoli, his Italian counterpart, and was responsible for the translation of "The Choephore," provided for the audience at Syracuse. As regards Sophocles, Robert Whitelaw, a Rugby master, composed a poetic version in the manner of Robert Browning, while Hookham Frere's verse translation of Aristophanes is an English classic. One of the most curious attempts to make that great Greek comic dramatist intelligible to modern readers was that of the modern Greek poet, Souras, who for over 20 years performed the Herculean task of writing alone an entire comic weekly newspaper, the inimitable "Romeos." In modern Greek verse from the first to the last line, advertisements and all! Indeed, Professor Lampros once said that the

modern Aristophanic work of Souras was more amusing than even the original.

Of course, Latin drama—a copy of the Greek—was far inferior to the Athenian products. But Terence has been acted every Christmas in the original Latin by the boys of Westminster School since time immemorial, with a Latin prologue satirizing the follies of the day. Plautus in an Italian translation held the boards of a Roman theater 18 months ago.

Hitherto modern Greece has not produced much in the way of drama except the Byzantine plays of Benardakes, in her century of existence; but the presence and Greek recitations of the leading Athenian actress, Miss Kotopoulis, at Syracuse and in Rome was one of the features of this Hellenic revival on Italian soil.

These representations are characteristic of the desire of Italians, as of Anglo-Saxons, to make the classics a living thing. If classical education is to be maintained—and in Italy, as elsewhere, there is no movement in favor of more utilitarian studies—it must be vivified. Greek plays must no longer be used as the vehicle for teaching schoolboys grammar and prosody or for showing off the learning of German (and Germanizing) commentators. Sophocles and Aristophanes were not pedants, but men like ourselves, and they wrote not only to be understood but to be felt. The modern schoolboy too often, through the fault of dry-as-dust teaching, suffers what Byron suffered at Harrow, and what the great poet expressed in his epistle to Horace in "Childe Harold"—"It is a curse to understand, not feel thy lyric flow, to comprehend, but never love thy verse." Yet Horace himself feared that it might be his fate to teach boys the elements of grammar, and become that dullest of all things—a "textbook for use in schools."

The movement of men like Mr. Rouse of the Perse School, Cambridge, England, to teach the ancient languages on the same basis as the modern tongue, by first making the pupil read and learn the grammar afterward, is the natural procedure. Thus Lord Cromer, who had learned modern Greek orally at Cortu, during the British occupation, taught his family to "read Plato with their feet on the fender," which was Macaulay's ideal of how to enjoy the classics—without dictionary or commentary. Nor should the use of good translations, like those of the Loeb Library, with the Greek text opposite the English version, be discouraged.

## RECENT ITALIAN PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

After the unexpected product "Sly" from so unexpected a source as Puccini's former librettist—a fine poetic drama based upon the induction to Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew"—the Italian theater seems to have settled into a season of mediocrity.

But if their work does not praise them, taken together they afford native critics an opportunity of indulging the pleasure of venting theatrical jeremiads. Alessandro Varaldo may write a cynical play. He may even mean well, as indeed the play shows him to have meant, and the audience may display its intense delight by a rousing ovation to actors and author alike at the end of the play. Yet the critic sits back in his chair, sniffs, and goes home to report that if it weren't for the skill with which the theme is handled and the more than adequate performance, the argument of the piece—or rather, the specific situations imagined by the author—would have produced the most ridiculous effect.

A tendency that seems to concern some of the Italian critics is the importation of the Grand Guignol methods into the Italian playhouse. Not that this is anything new, but apparently it is gaining ground. Marco Praga, in his fortnightly chronicles that enliven the pages of "l'Illustrazione," challenges the Grand Guignol to produce a single legitimate art product.

Speaking of Praga reminds us that he lately had the rather rare opportunity of witnessing a play written by him in 1894. "Il Bell' Apollo" (The Beautiful Apollo), when first produced, called down upon it such a storm of hisses and other signs of popular displeasure that its author, irate and obstinate, forbade its further representation in any Italian city. And it lay in his pigeonhole until the other day, when a hardy manager asked to look it over. Now Praga affects to think little of the piece. Only recently he wrote, "Of the 20 or more plays I have written, I save but one—'La Moglie Ideale'—(The Ideal Wife). Two I tolerate—'La Crisi' (The Crisis), and 'La Fortia Chiusa' (The Closed Door). Another I am fond of but not because it's any good. All the others I disown, I should like to forget them—I wish I had never written them."

## THEATRICAL

"One of the plays all layers of the theater should see and see again."—N. Y. Times.

Ruth Chatterton Mary Rose

St. Joseph, Mo., May 17; Lawrence, Kan., May 18; Emporia, Kan., May 19; Wichita, Kan., May 20-21; Denver, Col., May 22-23; Salt Lake City, May 24-25; Omaha, Neb., May 26; Des Moines, Iowa, May 27; St. Paul, Minn., June 1; San Francisco, June 2-3.

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MARY COLOMAN (Isn't it a Grand Old Name?)

COLOMAN MATINEE WED. 8:00 to 10:00

A. L. Erlanger and Harry J. Fawcett, Mgrs.

COHAN'S GRAND

GEO. COHAN'S PRODUCTIONS

"THE MEANEST MAN IN THE WORLD"

BY AUGUSTIN MACDONOUGH

## ARGENTINES IN MADRID

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

MADRID, Spain—A company of Argentine players has recently had a short season at the Princesa Theater, the central figure being the foremost actress of Argentina, Camila Quiroga, and the success that has been achieved by these visitors has been most remarkable. For all the talk of the politicians upon the necessity and urgency of improving relations between Spain and the great republic of South America, and the various monuments that we are informed from day to day are projected with the pious and political object of tightening the bonds between the two, it is apparent that the theatergoers of Madrid and the people in general are little disposed to sacrifice convenience or satisfaction therefor when the question of their entertainment fare is at issue.

It matters little, then, whether their fare comes to them from France, England, or the United States, it being always understood that they have a distinct preference for what is made in Spain, for that they understand completely, and they know with some exactness what they are about to receive. There was, therefore, no sort of prejudice in favor of Camila Quiroga and her assistants when they came for the first time to the capital, no representative company of Argentine players having been here before, but rather was it evidently the opposite, since at the beginning of the visit the theater was by no means full at nights, and such as attended consisted chiefly of Argentinians in Madrid for the time being, and others including such as are pleasantly described as "Indians." After a few nights it was bruited about that the plays and the acting thereof at the Princesa were unusually fine, the theater became filled, enthusiasm increased, and the company have finished up in a blaze of triumph with packed houses, shouting audiences and critics in despair of doing justice to their ecstatic emotions. This is the first time a representative Argentinian company has come to Madrid to display the native Argentine drama; it is surely the first of a long series, indeed the Quiroga company is already engaged for a quick return. For years past Madrid has been supplying Buenos Aires with her best drama, and the best Spanish actors and actresses, notably Guerrero, have been passing much of their time there. It almost seems that in the future a balance may be struck.

The success of this Argentine company is easy to discover—good plays, strong, sincere and with a new interest; good acting, the very best, and careful and sympathetic management. Nothing more was needed. Quiroga herself is a great actress; nobody imagined that the republic across the seas had developed such a performer, intense as she is in severe realistic drama, yet with a great power of expression and above all the invaluable command of restraint. Her sensibility is remarkable. She never loses anything by stage exaggeration or ebullience of any kind. Really she is, judged on the higher scales, a great actress, who would conquer in any country, and she should be seen outside the Argentine and Spain.

The company altogether is strong.

## THEATRICAL

BOSTON

"She is gentle—brave and gay—swift and restless as a bird—this Gypsy Fair"

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Shubert-MAJESTIC Theatre

Twice daily, 2:15 & 8:15

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

"DREAM STREET"

A dramatic comedy with thematic musical score

PRICES

Nights—500 Orchestra seats 50 cents and \$1. Matinees—500 Orchestra and balcony seats \$50. Seats also at the Little Building at Box Office prices. Phone Beach 55-55.

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Among the ladies there are to be named Arneodo, Angeles Mesa, Mancini, and then with Plegues, Carrizo, Battaglia and others the troupe lacks nothing in capacity and versatility.

The artistic director of the company is Martinez Cuitino, himself a dramatist of no mean ability. Before the company opened in Madrid he gave an interesting lecture at the Ateneo on the Argentine drama, and a play of his own, "La fuerza o ciega," was the first to be represented, not only or chiefly because it is quite a good play but because it must be said to be representative of the Argentine drama, a sort of average, and because it is descriptive and explanatory. It initiated the audience in regard to much that they should know before they went farther.

In the foregoing are expressed perhaps reasons enough why the company should have succeeded as it has done, but there is one more and undoubtedly it is the predominant, that being the work of the South American writer, Florencio Sanchez, a native of Uruguay. Madrid knew nothing of him before this visit. It should have known, but perhaps Madrid was not of itself to blame, the feeling now being that the light of one who was evidently a great dramatist indeed, whose fame will live and increase, was nearly hidden there in the Argentine.

For the rest the company presented two dramas, besides the one already mentioned, by Martinez Cuitino, "Cuervos rubios" and "La fiesta del hombre," "Las de Barranco," by Gregorio de Laferrere, "La montaña de las brujas," by Julio Sanchez Gardel; "Alma gaucha," by Ghirardo; "L'entrepreneur," by Frederico Meriensi; "El complot del silencio," by Cesar Iglesias Paz; "La serpente," by Mook; "El amigo Raquel," by Weisbach, and "La madre," by DeFilippis Novoa. Soon the company will come again, and it has promised that it will bring with it a little more of Florencio Sanchez.

## THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

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## THE HOME FORUM

## What's in a Name?

Walter. The ladies have gone for a turn through the grounds to see the fancy dresses, sir. If you will be so good as to take seats, gentlemen, I shall tell them. (He is about to go into the garden through the window when M'Comas stops him.)

M'Comas. Stop a bit. If another gentleman comes, shew him in without any delay: we are expecting him.

Walter. Right, sir. What name, sir?

M'Comas. Eddon, Mr. Eddon. He is a stranger to Mrs. Clandon; so he may give you a card. If so, the name is Eddon, B.O.H.U.N. You will not forget.

Walter (smiling). You may depend on me for that, sir. My own name is Eddon, sir, though I am best known down here as Balmie Walters, sir. By rights I should speak it with the alch you, sir; but I think it best not to take that liberty, sir. There is Norman blood in it, sir; and Norman blood is not a recommendation to a waiter.

M'Comas. Well, well: "True hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood."

Walter. That depends a good deal on one's station in life, sir. If you were a waiter, sir, you'd find that simple faith would leave you just as short as Norman blood. I find it best to spell myself Redoubtable-O.N., and to keep my wits pretty sharp about me. But I'm taking up your time, sir. You'll excuse me, sir; your own fault for being so affable, sir. I'll tell the ladies you're here, sir—"You Never Can Tell," Bernard Shaw.

## A Little House on a Hill

It is an old New England hillside. I say "old" because it usually feels old to me. Its patches of low huckleberry bushes, to be sure, bear every year now and shiny berries, the wild roses straying over its rocks bloom as fresh and sweet as if the whole hillside had been late-created. But those same berry patches have been here for generations, and the garbled little rose-bushes which bear the tender blossoming shoots are, perhaps, as old as the giant chestnuts near them. The chestnuts themselves are more obviously old, though they toss their creamy plumes of blossom each July afresh, and the rocks—the hillside, being truly of New England, is almost all rock—are older still.

Now and then, walking slowly up one of the faint cow-paths that wind among huckleberry and sumach, I have picked up an Indian arrow-head lying under a ledge as though dropped there but yesterday. It is as if a wave of the retreating past had swept up and licked about my feet, and I am set wondering about the past yet more

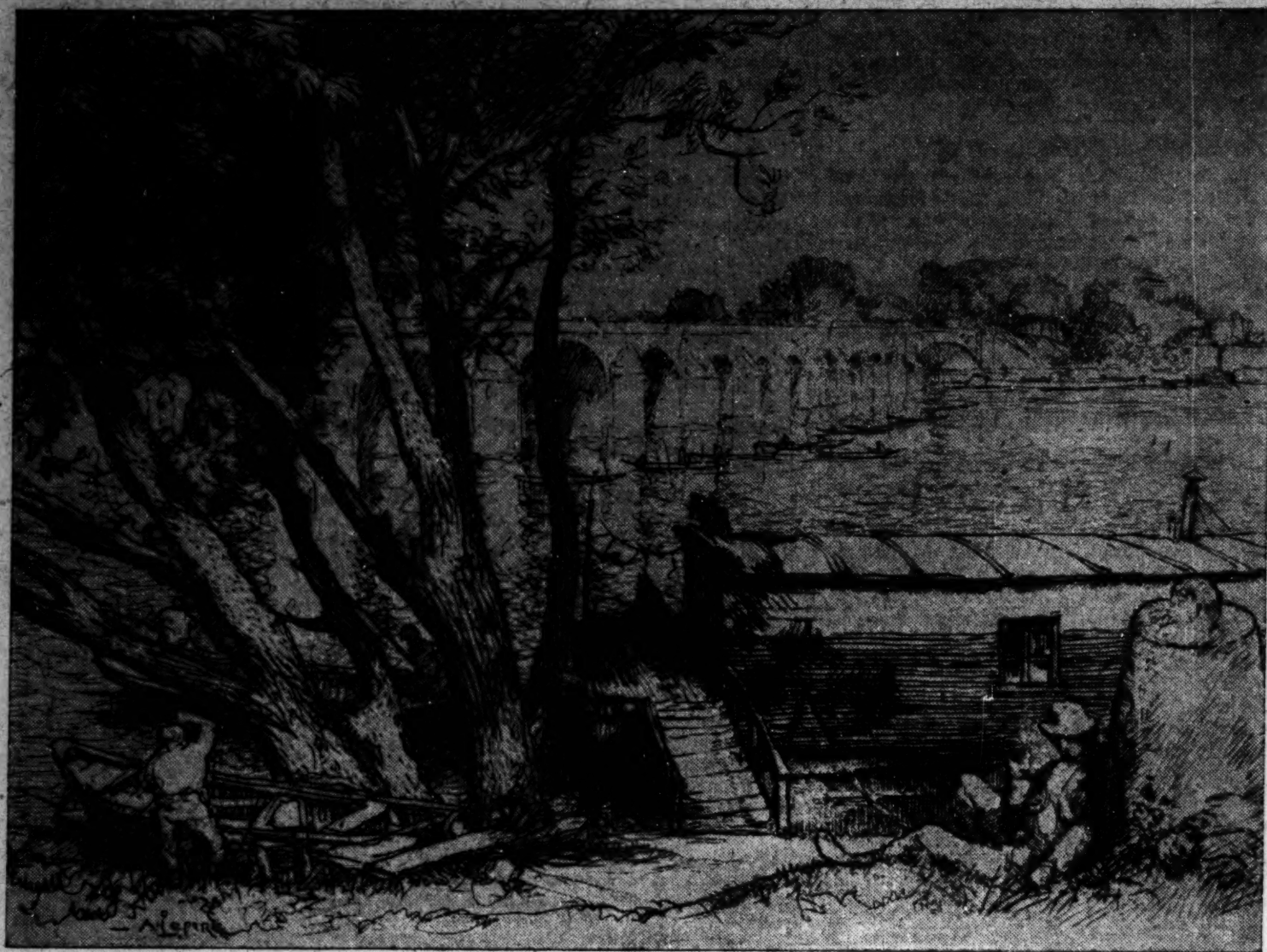
remote—so remote that its waves can never stir me with even the faintest left-over wave of reminiscence.

I have always loved the hill. I felt that I knew it well, and through knowledge and affection had, in a sense, earned the right to call it mine. One day, I set up a little canvas house

broad, low windows of my little hillside house—this and something more. For the house given seat to the hillside, as the hillside to the house, its contrast of within and without. Outdoors means more to me by reason of having indoors too.—"Days Out and Other Papers," Elisabeth Woodbridge.

may have been the ancient epigram. In all likelihood it was of Sicilian birth, gradually forming or being moulded into a certain recognised type, and apparently the outcome of the "stornello" which every "con-tadino" sang as he pruned his olive-trees or tended his vines. Yet another

painted them, of a powerful blue streaked with stretches of snow, and looking out from an agitated sky full of rifted clouds of a dirty white color. For Spain is by no means always bright and gay, though always atmospheric and profound.—"Velásquez," R. A. M. Stevenson.



"Pont de Poissy," an etching by Auguste Lepère

## At Poissy on the Seine

The nightingales were singing  
At Poissy on the Seine.  
As I leant above the river,  
Flooded high with summer rain.  
Dear is that royal river;  
With ceaseless, noiseless flow.  
Past the gray towers of Paris  
From the woods of Fontainebleau!

Fair is the Seine at Poissy.  
With its lawns crowned by trees,  
Fringed by spires of lofty poplars  
Trembling in the summer breeze.

—Bessie Raynor Parkes.

## The Origin of the Sonnet

It is generally agreed that "sonnet" is an abbreviation of the Italian "sonetto," a short strain (literally, a little sound), that word being the diminutive of "suono"—sound. The "sonetto" was originally a poem recited with sound, that is, with a musical accompaniment, a short poem of the "rispetto" kind, sung to the strains of lute or mandolin. Probably it had an existence, and possibly even its name, at a period considerably anterior to that where we first find definite mention of it, just as the irregular stanzaic form known as the ballad existed in England and Scotland prior to any generally accepted definition thereof. As to its first birthplace there is some uncertainty. It has been asserted to have been a native of Provence, that mother of poets, but some have it that the sonnet is an outcome of the Greek epigram. This idea is certainly not defensible, but while it has been ridiculed as unworthy of entertainment, the scoffers seem generally to have had in mind the modern epigram, a very different thing. The essential principle of the ancient epigram was the presentation of a single idea, emotion, or fact, and in this it is entirely at one with the rival that has supplanted it—but in technique it was much simpler. It is much more likely that the "stornello" was the Italian equivalent of the sonnet—that fleeting bar of verbal melody, which in its narrow compass of two lines presents one fact of nature and one metaphorical allusion based thereon. The "stornello" stands in perhaps even closer relationship to the ancient epigram than the "rispetto" to the modern sonnet. To readers interested in the true epigram, and unacquainted with recent translations of or works thereon, I may recommend Dr. Richard Garnett's delightful little volume, "Idylls and Epigrams," and William Watson's "Original Epigrams," with its admirable Note. Housman compares the epigram and the sonnet to the well-known Grecian architectural types, the Ionic column and the Corinthian—the former a specimen of pure and graceful beauty, the latter more elaborate but still of equally pure and graceful genius. A very far-fetched theory is that the sonnet is an Italian shadow of the ancient ode, its divisions corresponding with the strophe, antistrophe, epode, and antepode. It is not, in the least likely that this may have been its origin; it is scarcely more probable that its source

origin has been claimed for the word, viz., that it is the French "sonnette," and that its parentage may be primarily ascribed to the tinkling shep-bells of Provencal days. The "stornello" is the germ of its popular allies, the "sestina rima," "ottava rima," and the "rispetto." The "stornello" consists of two lines, or it may be of four, on two rhymes; and from this metrical type issues in time the sonnet. The "sestina rima" is the original quatrain with an added couplet on a new rhyme; the "ottava rima" is an expansion of the original form into six lines on two rhymes, with a concluding couplet as in the "sestina"; in the "rispetto" as accurately characterized by J. A. Symonds, the quatrain is doubled or prolonged indefinitely, and is followed by an additional system of one or more couplets which return or reflect upon the original theme—the quatrain or its expansion being composed upon two rhymes, the prolongation, or return upon two other rhymes. In the sonnet the germinal four lines have developed into two quatrains, still on two rhymes; and the prolongation invariably consists of six lines, "on either two or three rhymes, with some freedom of arrangement."—"Studies and Appreciations," William Sharp.

## The Country of Velásquez

Traveling in Spain, after all, is not so bad as many would have it... while the approach to Madrid might take you through the scenery of Velásquez's pictures. This provides a fitting overture to the long array of his works which awaits you in the Prado. But in itself no country offers a more beautiful landscape than Spain, and none that I have seen provides a more desirable setting for figures, horses, and other picturesque objects. No trivialities encumber the large structural features of this country. As in the fens, so here, a figure dominates. You see it on the dry, stony foregrounds of empty, rolling plains, which are ringed round with sharp, shapely sierras in the broad, blue distance. The landscape is unembarrassed with detail, but the one or two interesting forms with which it is furnished are at once simple and piquant. A clear, delicate atmosphere, penetrated with a flood of light, softens every definition, and fuses every local tint without blotting it, as in our own foggy island. No local hue appears as if gummed like a wafer against the universal gray paper of everything that is not quite close at hand; nor do the masses of objects look like thin, unmodelled side scenes against an obliterated distance. Things of the liveliest tint sink into the colored whole, owning, by their lit side as by their shadowed, the federating power of the light. Great plains of Spain resemble pictorially the plains and hills of the Maremma more than any other part of Italy. But the view, although as luminous and as colored as in Italy, is usually less crowded and less excited, except for the active sport of clouds in the stormier region of Spain. Indeed, the country of Velásquez seems the very place in which to study values, which to discover and to develop impressionism. On the way to Toledo I saw the sierras, just as Velásquez has

## Emancipators

Of the spiritual and intellectual struggles toward light and freedom literature gives the fullest and most authentic account. Great writers have always been in advance of their time, and the impulse toward expression has come largely from the inspiration of escape from some bondage in which other men are held. From Socrates to Browning, the thinkers and poets have all been emancipators. In the end this bringing of new light into the mind of the world will be counted their chief service. Like service has been rendered by almost all the great writers. They have seen beyond their time; they have parted company with some usage, some tradition out of which the life had ebbed; they have broken away from some decaying creed; they have put some new knowledge in the place of some old ignorance. The steady movement of great literature is toward the light; and there are few instrumentalities so potent to destroy provincialism, to dissipate misconceptions, and to substitute for parochial standards and ideas the larger thought of the larger world of open-minded men. Literature is the hereditary enemy of half-truths, of false perspectives in looking at life, of partial estimates in dealing with men. No man can open his mind to the spirit and teaching of the greatest minds without suffering an enlargement of vision. A man can remain small in a library only by refusing the noble fellowship which lies within his reach; he cannot have companionship with inspiring persons and escape some share in their nobler vision of life.—Hamilton Wright Mabie.

## Where the Harbour Dreams

[A Summer's Day, Sydney Harbour]  
Blue and gold, and mist and sunlight,  
Veils of colour blend and blown  
In melodic monotone.  
Dark and bright, and white and dun  
Light  
Clash and flash, as into one light  
Trembling through an opal stone,  
Over green robes of the mountain  
And the blue skirts of the sea,  
Spreading from a sacred fountain  
Hymeneal harmony.  
Salt of waves, and scent of roses,  
Seaweed strewn along the sand,  
Blossoms blown from high head-land,  
As the Ocean-Lord reposes  
Where the Harbour dreams and dozes,  
Sultan and Sultana bland,  
Rocky shrubs, earth, fragrant grasses  
Spiced with sand and sea and sun,  
As the gay procession passes,  
Know that all things are but one.

—Louis Esson.

## I Doubt Not

"I doubt not," says Glanville (writing in 1651), "posterity will find many things that are now but rumors verified into practical realities. It may be that, some ages hence, a voyage to the Southern tracts, yea, possibly to the moon, will not be more strange than one to America. To them that come after us, it may be as ordinary to buy a pair of wings to fly with to remotest regions, as now a pair of boots to ride a journey; and to confer at the distance of the Indies by sympathetic conveyances may be as usual to future times as by literary correspondence."

## No Retaliation

THE desire to retaliate often springs from small beginnings, sometimes—from nothing more than sensitiveness, which has been allowed to grow until it has developed into chronic irritation. Sensitiveness, metaphysically exposed, is selfishness, consciousness of a false self, of material existence and the supposed rule of the physical senses. It can only be corrected by the scientific understanding that man is spiritual and not material, and that there is no sensation in matter. This is the teaching of Christian Science, which is therefore the antidote for sensitiveness and any desire for retaliation which may spring therefrom. Vexation, discontent, fault-finding cannot become chronic, when the true nature of man is realized as the likeness of God. The small beginnings of evil need to be watched and guarded against. Great wrongs from little irritations grow.

Pride is also a fruitful source of the desire for retaliation, and is itself also a form of selfishness, which often takes firm hold on our habits of thought before it is detected. How easy it is for a sense of personal injury to proceed from personal pride nourished in secret! Here tradition, human ancestry, and educational advantages often act as stimulants, producing a feeling of resentment which may or may not be justified according to human standards. The question is not so much, whether the grudge entertained is seemingly justified or not, as it is whether one can afford to entertain a grudge at all. Pride and envy, when uncorrected, lead to anger and make the person who hides them in thought, the prey of criminal instincts, ultimately often in the worst forms of ire, wrath, rage, fury, and the frenzy of destruction. Christian Science checks such morbid desires by uncovering the fact that in reality man cannot injure man, that he cannot entertain the proclivities of hate, that there is no medium which he can find wherewith to perpetrate retaliation or execute revenge, that in reality he has no enemy and no inclination to destroy, because God is the only Mind and every effect of that Mind is good and noble. The desire to retaliate resides solely in the carnal mind, which has no real existence, but only seems to be and is not, Christian Science, with its divine logic, wipes out the avenger and the avenged, the wrong and the wronged person, and leaves nothing that can experience an injury, resent or inflict it.

A current definition of retaliation is the act of returning evil for evil, but Christian Science is specific in the rejection of this method. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 574 of Science and Health, "At all times and under all circumstances, overcome evil with good." If we examine closely the desire to return evil for evil, we see that it reposes upon the belief in the power of evil. If evil was recognized as powerless, it would be considered waste of effort to try to accomplish anything by its means. But if the injured person seeks to use evil, because he believes in the power of evil, wherein does he differ from the person who has inflicted the injury, because he also believed in the power of evil? Metaphysically there is nothing to choose between the injurer and the injured, if they both base their actions upon the same false belief.

The condition of the world today calls for a radical analysis of the prevailing desire to retaliate for wrongs, whether they are considered actual or are merely fancied. Hostility and vindictiveness, returning like for like, retributive punishments, and reprisals are rife. The past few years have piled high one wrong upon another, and the cry for indemnity and reparation is loud and persistent. Whatever may be done in a human way to mitigate the losses of war, the final victory of the wronged can only come when they realize that they have not been wronged, as Jesus said, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." The man who cannot resist the temptation to revenge has already lost a battle in metaphysics, because he has granted all that his enemy can hope to get from him, he has admitted the power of evil. Reprisal in warfare may prove to be the lesser of two evils. It may seem to come under the head of duty. It may be even argued that it is necessary in order to impose upon a savage enemy treatment which it can understand. In the law, reprisal is considered necessary in order to dissuade criminals from committing crime with impunity.

Before he left the children of Israel, as they were about to enter the Promised Land, Moses, speaking in the name of God, said to them, "To me belongeth vengeance, and recompence." The Psalmist, pressed by his enemies, cried, "O Lord God, to whom vengeance belongeth; O God, to whom vengeance belongeth, shew thyself." In the epistle to the Hebrews we read, "For we know him that hath said, Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompense, saith the Lord." Herein lies the final solution of the problem of retaliation. God, in His way and in His time, will correct what needs to be corrected, and sin destroys itself. Human beings need not attempt to preempt the power and prerogative of God by trying to execute vengeance on their fellows. God will retrieve the situation and reform the individual, while they cast out of themselves the belief in the power of evil. Mrs. Eddy has written on page 445 of Science and Health, "Self-seeking, envy, passion, pride, hatred, and

revenge are cast out by the divine Mind, which heals disease." In the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 595), she thus defines the word "Sword." The Idea of Truth; Justice; Revenge; anger. What to human apprehension may seem like revenge or anger of God is in reality the idea of Truth executing divine justice. To the evil-minded, impartial justice may even look like personal spite, but this is so only because Truth reverses error.

In the hour when the desire for retaliation or revenge reaches thought as a temptation, it is well to remember the universality of God's love, His ever-availability, power, and presence, and that in reality there is no lurking foe, and no self-importance, self-justification or self-pity to feed the desire for vengeance. Christian Science exposes with unfailing accuracy the most secret suggestions and the most subtle mental methods of revenge. It reverses the decisions of superstition, mad ambition, personal control, and rivalry. It reverses perversion. Thus salvation comes hourly in the little things of life by trusting God with the problem of retaliation. The true process is that of reversing evil with good, instead of returning evil for evil. The sting can be taken out of perplexing situations, both individual and national, by this metaphysical method of bringing reform out of chaos and overcoming error with truth.

## The Arching Bows Unite

When first the eye this forest sees,  
It seems indeed as wood, not trees;  
As if their neighborhood so old  
To one great trunk them all did mold.  
There the huge bulk takes place, as meant—  
To thrust up a fifth element,  
And stretches still so closely wedged,  
As if the night within were hedged.

Dark all without it knits; within  
It opens passable and thin.  
And in as loose an order grows,  
As the Corinthian porticos.  
The arching bows unite between  
The columns of the temple green,  
And underneath the winged quires  
Echo about their tuned fires.

The nightingale does here make choice  
To sing the trials of her voice;  
Low shrubs she sits in, and adorns  
With music high the squatted thorns;  
But highest oaks stoop down to hear,  
And listening elders prick an ear;  
The thorn, lest it should hurt her  
draws  
Within the skin its shrunken claws.

—Andrew Marvell.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Dry Enforcement and a Vacant Chair

THAT the important office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue should go unfilled, even for a single day, is not altogether reassuring with respect to a Washington purpose to look carefully after the detail of prohibition enforcement. There is a screw loose somewhere. If the matter had been properly looked after, some way would have been found for disposing of the objections now urged against David H. Blair of North Carolina, the new appointee, before the thirty-day term of Millard F. West as acting commissioner had had time to expire by limitation. Possibly no great harm will ensue from this defection. But the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at present plays a highly important part in the solution of the liquor problem, with which the country is now grappling. In a sense, even, the office may be said to be under fire. The liquor interests are trying to have its authority over prohibition enforcement removed to the office of the Attorney-General. They mean to nullify the efficacy of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as a factor of enforcement, if they can. Moreover, the collection of more than \$4,000,000,000 in taxes with which the commissioner is charged, includes a good many that have to do with the proper handling of liquor restrictions. So the fact that this important office has been allowed to become vacant tends to create an unfavorable impression in the minds of those who feel that dry enforcement is just now in a rather ticklish position.

The charges against Mr. Blair, as preferred by Senator Johnson of California, were properly made the subject of a Senate hearing. They appear to be largely of a political nature, and as such they may amount to much or little, according to whatever the committee finds. But it seems a pity that they could not have been taken up and disposed of earlier. Mr. West, the acting commissioner, was put into the Revenue Office on April 11. The general statutes forbid his service as acting commissioner for more than thirty days, and apparently neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury has authority to refill the place until somebody shall be confirmed in the regular way as commissioner. That is how the vacancy came about. For the Senate would not confirm Mr. Blair until after going to the bottom of Senator Johnson's charges against him. Senator Johnson maintains that Mr. Blair, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, acted contrary to the law of North Carolina by failing to support the Johnson nomination of the presidential primary in that State. The Senator also avers that, if Mr. Blair becomes Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he will nominally have some official concern in a question, now pending, with respect to the possible refund of some hundreds of thousands of dollars in connection with the income taxes of his relatives in North Carolina. Whatever the technicalities of the North Carolina primary law, it now seems clear that, if Mr. Blair had persisted in voting for Senator Johnson as a presidential nominee at the Chicago convention, last summer, he would have been voting for a lost cause. As for the other charge, either there is practically nothing in it or else the United States must be presumed to be incapable of producing a tax-gatherer sufficiently honest to apply the laws as scrupulously to himself, his family, and his friends, as he applies them to everybody else. To be sure, there are certain interests and activities with respect to which custom, and perhaps law, may prevent an office-holder from dealing in his official capacity. But acceptance of the notion that administrative officers cannot be expected to live up to the law, whenever it bears upon persons standing in intimate relation to them, is equivalent to admitting that there are no honest officials and that public office is always a private graft. Office-holders, as a rule, still manifest a too profound respect for law, as law, to make such a contention tenable.

It is to be hoped that this situation cannot be made serviceable, in any way, to the liquor element. Their hand does not appear in the matter directly. But their interest in the position of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is disclosed by the effort to secure the transfer of his prohibition-enforcement powers to the Department of Justice. They have taken up this purpose with the greater vehemence in proportion as they have found the ability to profit by the Palmer beer ruling slipping away from them. The new Volstead bill is expected to correct the Palmer ruling, and that this bill will pass is confidently anticipated by the wets no less than by the dries. Perhaps that is why the wets in Congress have drawn the soft stop on their assertiveness, since the Palmer ruling was being everywhere discussed, a few weeks ago. They are making no talk of that ruling now. Instead, they purport to be working merely for the transfer of the enforcement power, as just noted. They are striking a new note by declaring that the contest for this transfer is a wholly new sort of prohibition contest, in that it is a clash between the radical dries and the "conservative members of the House who wish to see some slight liberalization" of the prohibition act. But Congressman Hill of Maryland, one of the newer liquor leaders, is asking the public to believe too much when, following out this view that the fight is no longer between the dries and the brewery interests, he says that "there are no breweries now." Before he and his friends can expect the public to accept such a statement he should explain how it happens that, only a few days ago, "twelve breweries" in Philadelphia were reported in newspaper statements as having made application to the state prohibition director to qualify for the manufacture of "medicine" beer. The mere fact that the non-alcoholic beers, bearing trade names that were familiar in the old regime, are understood to be manufactured just as they were in the old days, except that they subsequently have their alcohol removed, is

reason enough for questioning the accuracy of Congressman Hill's statements.

These things should reemphasize the need for eternal vigilance, if the prohibition law is to be upheld and the liquor evil really stamped out. Brewers and distillers are still on the job. They should not be allowed to gain a lawless advantage from either a vacant chair in the Revenue Office or from over-confidence on the part of their opponents in or out of Congress.

### The Anglo-Japanese Treaty

ONE of the most important subjects to be discussed at the imperial conference in London, next month, will be the question of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. When the treaty of alliance was automatically renewed, last July, as the result of the failure of either party to denounce it, there was a general feeling, throughout the British Commonwealth at any rate, that the policy thus envisaged was, at best, an interim policy. The situation in the Pacific was very far from settled, and the opinion was held that, until it was at least further on the way toward settlement, the maintenance of the status quo, as regards the relations of Great Britain and Japan, was the wiser course.

The year's grace thus secured comes to an end next July, and, for months past, the question of renewal has been earnestly debated, not only throughout the British Commonwealth and the Japanese Empire, but in the United States. The attitude of Australia on the subject, as recently outlined by the Prime Minister, Mr. Hughes, is peculiarly interesting. Some nine years ago, when Mr. Cook was Prime Minister, the attitude of Australia toward the Anglo-Japanese alliance was one of considerable skepticism. At any rate, Mr. Cook made it perfectly clear to Mr. Churchill, at that time First Lord of the Admiralty, that Australia was not prepared to look to the Anglo-Japanese alliance for the safeguarding of her position in the Pacific. Today, Mr. Hughes does not hesitate to say that the safety of Australia "lies in a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty." Mr. Hughes, however, also recognizes the fact that, as he put it, this treaty is "anathema to Americans," and, convinced as he is that the "hope of the world" lies in "an alliance—an understanding—between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples," he is determined, so far as he is able to influence the result, to secure a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty only on such a basis as will be found agreeable to the United States.

Now the reason why the Anglo-Japanese alliance is viewed with considerable concern and disfavor in the United States, and also, to a certain extent, in the United Kingdom, is the impression that in virtue of this agreement, Great Britain stands committed to come to the aid of Japan against the United States in the event of war between these two countries. The fact of the matter is, however, that such a contingency is already amply provided against. The general arbitration treaty which exists between the United States and Great Britain has brought into operation Article IV of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which expressly provides that "should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third power, it is agreed that nothing in the treaty shall entail upon such a contracting party an obligation to go to war with that power with whom such a treaty of arbitration is in force." This fact cannot be too widely known. As far as good relations between the United Kingdom and the United States are concerned, the Anglo-Japanese alliance cannot affect the issue at any point.

### Portugal and Her Colonies

IN THE days before the war one of the stock news items in the world's press was that which related to the impending sale by Portugal of her colonies. Each time the report appeared it was promptly denied by some high-placed Portuguese authority, but this never prevented its reappearance after a reasonable period. Today, whilst there is apparently no justification for the belief that any "deal" is imminent, there can be no doubt that the issue is the subject of much heated discussion throughout Portugal. On the one side are those who are strongly in favor of the sale policy. They insist that only by such means can Portugal be rehabilitated financially. Portugal, they maintain, could get on very well without Mozambique, for instance, whilst the proceeds of the sale would go a long way, not only toward restoring the well-nigh shattered finances of the country, but toward the proper development of the vast colonial possessions which would still remain. On the other hand, there are those who are unalterably opposed to the idea of Portugal disposing of a single square yard of land, and who insist that the way of salvation for Portugal is not to be found in the sale of her possessions, but in their fuller development.

Both policies are more readily outlined than realized. The present is not exactly the time when the best possible price could be expected for a colonial possession. Colonial possessions, in fact, are rather a drug in the market, and, with the international situation in its present unsettled state, it is doubtful if any country, even if, from a financial point of view, it were in a position to do so, would be disposed to embark upon a new colonial adventure. Then as to the alternative policy, that of more intensive development, it is a question, first and last, of money. The scheme recently outlined by General Norton de Mattos, High Commissioner for Angola, is an excellent and statesmanlike project. He would establish an administrative organization for the whole vast region of Angola, which has an area more than twice as great as that of Spain and Portugal combined, at the cost of 20,000 contos annually. He would set up native schools and agricultural centers, and, within eight years, construct a "complete network of roads and railways." Neither is this all. General Norton de Mattos maintains that a port would have to be made on the left bank of the Congo estuary, whilst the harbors at St. Paul de Loanda, Lobita Bay, Mossamedes, and Port Alexandre would have to be greatly improved.

Now there can be no question that this policy of development is a sound policy. There is, moreover, no reason at all why it should not be carried out. But, if it is to be carried out, Portugal will have to do some-

thing else first. She will have to set her own house in order. She will have to make an end of the riot of corruption and wild speculation which pervades almost all national activities, and, above all, she must do away with the party strife which is practically leaving the country without any stable form of government. Development with Portugal, as with every other country, must begin at home.

### The Case of Shantung

MR. OBATA, Japanese Minister to China, who is now in Japan on leave, is reported in a dispatch to the New York Times to have said that some plan approved by the powers for the settlement of the Shantung question should be presented to China by Japan. Japan, at the end of her subterfuges for retaining what she promised to restore, now suggests through Mr. Obata that other nations should come to her rescue. This is directly opposed to the position taken by Marquis Sainyi in an official interview published by The Outlook July 2, 1919, when he deprecated China's "appeal to foreign powers for their support in breaking her troth with Japan" concerning the treaties growing out of the Twenty-One Demands. Now the shoe is on the other foot.

The Shantung question is easily solved. Japan gave an ultimatum to Germany on August 15, 1914, to deliver to her not later than September 15th "the entire leased territory of Kiaochow with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China." The treaty of May 25, 1915, confirmed this promise with qualifications concerning the opening of Kiaochow Bay as a commercial port and the possible retention of Japanese and international concessions; but with no reversal of its previously declared policy of restoration.

To restore "the entire leased territory of Kiaochow" means simply and solely to restore it and no assistance in interpretation needs to be sought from foreign powers. To restore means to restore, just as to resume payment meant only to resume.

### Eleonora Duse

FOR those to whom the fine things of the theater mean much, nothing in many months has transcended in interest the announcement that Eleonora Duse is shortly to return to the stage. She proposes, first, to appear in Florence with Emile Zola. The plan is to give three performances, and upon the relative success of these appearances, Mme. Duse is to make her decision whether or not to continue on tour in Italy. Some enthusiastic predictions are even outlining professional visits to France, England, and America.

An event, indeed, for the playgoers of Florence again to witness the great art of Mme. Duse. For toward the end of her twenty years of retirement she became all but a legend and a name, existing for the general public only in the somewhat vague but always enthusiastic reminiscences of playgoers of long standing, and in the glowing passages of criticism written in Europe, Great Britain and America during the last two decades of the nineteenth century.

Many pages of Shaw's "Dramatic Essays and Opinions" are devoted to the power of Duse's art, its truth, simplicity, and fire. Except, perhaps, when gayly belaboring "Sardoodledom," or indignantly denouncing playgoers for their coolness toward Ibsen, G. B. S. was at his best in his descriptions of Duse's performances. When he ventured into the dubious field of comparing her method with that of Bernhardt's he laid on with a will, and always to the disadvantage of the Frenchwoman.

Accepting Shaw's definitions of acting, one could not but agree with him, but after all he had something of the distaste of the incorrigible realist for the ways and traditions of the romantics. Granting "Sarah" her Théâtre Français traditions she is unrivaled, inimitable, and comparisons become a futile debate over irreconcilable definitions: For those whose ideal of acting is an illusion of lifelikeness, uncolored by any histrionic device that is discernible to the keenest observer, Mme. Duse seems not unworthy of the term genius.

Perhaps it was the Spartan experience of her girlhood, as a child of striding players, that taught her the shallowness of pretense, the fruitlessness of temporizing. Certainly she came to be instinctively truthful in her acting, but for all her passion for honest effects there never came the chill of austerity. Always there was warmth and force in her acting of the great rôles in the plays of Victor Hugo, Dumas the younger and the Italian playwright of the day, Pellico. As a very young girl she played Juliet in Juliet's own city, Verona, before delighted audiences that thronged the Arena.

Probably her first memorable success was in the leading rôle of Zola's "Thérèse Raquin," when the performance won her an important contract, signed by Rossi, a leading personage of the Italian theater of the times. It was in "La Princesse de Bagdad," by the younger Dumas, that Eleonora Duse won attention in other countries, even venturing to South America. Her tours were the triumphs of a great artist over the barrier of an unfamiliar language, for, playing always in Italian, she won unqualified approval of the press and public in Vienna, Paris, London, Moscow and Berlin. It was in Vienna that Sarcey, who had accompanied the Théâtre Français company on tour, first saw Mme. Duse, and declared in his account in the "Temps" that she acted with equal brilliancy parts as varied as Shakespeare's Cleopatra, Dumas' Camille, and Sardou's Cyprienne. He said of her "She is not handsome, but has an intelligent and expressive face, and wonderful mobility of features." He said that her tones, though somewhat metallic, often produced thrilling effects; and that her "diction is distinct and clear, like Mme. Bernhardt's, each syllable coming out with well-rounded edges."

Until that time Eleonora Duse was not widely known outside Italy, but Sarcey's feuilleton seemed almost to sound her praises round the world, for at once it became known everywhere that a great actress had come out of Italy. In London and New York she won the rare accolade of the unqualified admiration of other players. Amusing stories are told of the manner in which, mis-

tress of her every means of expression, she eluded experienced actors, aware of every trick of their craft.

This illusion Duse always achieved by disarmingly simple means, or means seemingly simple. Instead of an elaborate facial make-up she used paints and powders not at all or very sparingly. She was noted for her original byplay, her little natural touches and the avoidance of trite stage "business." She was often startling in her sudden contrasts of moods, but had a way of modulating quickly from one phase of emotion to another, so that the audience while stirred or gripped was at the same time charmed. Her one drawback, for the casual playgoer, was a frequent rapidity of utterance; but for those who listen closely, there was a constant delight, a delight at once emotional and æsthetic.

It is only to be hoped that Eleonora Duse's experimental performances will satisfy even her own severe standards of self-criticism, and that she will then grant to theaterfuls of new playgoers in the large capitals of the world, at least, an opportunity to see her in her greatest rôles.

### Editorial Notes

GOVERNOR NATHAN L. MILLER may be right in vetoing the bill recently passed by the New York Legislature for limiting the profits of theater ticket speculators, but his veto does not, of course, settle the matter. The bill was designed to empower theater owners to print on the reverse side of any ticket of admission a contract prohibiting the sale of a ticket at a price in excess of 50 cents in advance of the printed price on the face of the ticket. Governor Miller declared that "the criminal law should not ordinarily be available as a means of redress for a mere breach of contract." No doubt he has been correctly advised, but the end aimed at in the bill is certainly desirable, and it ought not to be impossible to secure it by other and quite unquestionable means.

COMMENT has been made in some quarters on the fact that Mr. Clynes, the leader of the British Labor Party, has appeared in evening dress in the House of Commons. It seems to be assumed by these critics that a Labor man, least of all a Labor leader, should not dress as his fellows do, for although the strict rule as to evening dress is not observed as it used to be in Parliament, many members still pay deference to it. There has been a leveling up and a leveling down. The time has gone by when an Undersecretary declined an invitation to Sandringham, because "I have no evening dress," and was excused attendance at state ceremonies for the same reason. On the other hand, no one would expect a member to come down to the House, as Mr. Keir Hardie did, and be asked by a policeman if he were working on the roof. "No," he replied "on the floor." Misconception never went further, however, than in the case of Mr. Chamberlain, one of the best dressed men ever seen in Parliament, whom a certain Tory member expected to see come in wearing nondescript garments and turning "cart-wheels" along the floor.

MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH's new production, "Faust-on-Toast," was received with boos on the first night in London. Mr. Grossmith is neither depressed nor resentful. He welcomes this crude way of expressing an opinion, welcomes it as a healthy sign and says it reminds him of the good old pre-war days when there was booing during a number of his successful plays. Even "Yip-iaddy" was received in this fashion, and anyone who remembers the popularity of that song, as sung by George Grossmith, may well discount any booing as hostile criticism. It seems a pity that some more artistic method cannot be found for an audience to express its feelings. But apparently the more uncivilized methods are preferred, and if Mr. Grossmith does not object, there is nothing more to be said in this instance. The dictionary had perhaps best be altered and booing be given as the newest form of appreciation. Every one then will be up to date.

THE debate on economy in the British House of Commons had a rather curious development when Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Education, stated that practically no building, or very little building, of new schools had taken place during the last seven years. Waxing eloquent, he alluded to a glorified new pigsty which, viewed from a distance, he himself had mistaken for one of his own new schools. Some members, spurred by the attractions of the pigsty, raised cries of "Shame!" while others, hearing that the builder was a noble lord, responded with counter cries of "name!" A Scotsman contributed to the debate by declaring that education, like Mesopotamia, ceased to be a blessed word as soon as it began to cost so much money. There is nothing like education to keep things lively.

"You press the button, we do the rest." In the case of a new automatic machine at Leicester Square tube station, in London, the "rest" is not for the machine, for it is computed to serve forty passengers in a single minute, not only with one class of ticket of a certain price, but tickets of five different values, varying from twopence to sixpence. Now some equally gifted inventor is required who will think of some means of propelling forty people a minute from the front of the machine and automatically saying for them forty times in one minute: "Well, did you ever! Isn't it wonderful! How is it done? Do let me see."

OCCASIONAL indications to the contrary notwithstanding, something more than a substantial or important sounding name, with a smooth and glib story of unlimited credit, assured dividends, and magnificent profits, told by a voluble stock salesman, should undoubtedly be required by possible investors before they part with their savings. More substantial evidence of the nature of securities offered for sale may save many from the disappointment that must have rested upon certain Americans reported to have bought "shares in the League of Nations" at \$10 each.